AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL
FRENCH BRONZE[S]
Bronze Clocks and Statuary,
AT AUCTION,
This evening and each evening during [the] week, at
No. 138 Twenty-second-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

EIGHT CANNONS
Handsomely Mounted,
One Hundred Stand of Arms
Enfield Rifles and Equipments,
New and in First-class Order
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at [10] o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., FOUR TWELVE POUNDERS, FOUR SIX POUNDERS, WITH ALL THE FIXINGS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
The Cannons and Carriages will be sold separately or together. The Carriages, with very little expense, would make valuable stone wagons. This is a fine opportunity for country towns to buy a Cannon for firing salutes, &c.; also, a splendid chance for our German and Irish friends that are forming companies of infantry in our city, to buy a complete outfit at less than one-half the original cost.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LAWNDALE
IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE
OF
100 SPLENDID LOTS
At Lawndale,
On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock.
This beautifully-located property is inside the city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. Every lot is supplied with
LAKE WATER,
From the City Water Works.
The streets are all graded, and sidewalks laid; city graded schools; nine trains daily; commutation tickets, 6 3-4 cents; running time from Central Depot, 30 minutes; from Canal-st., 14 minutes.
The improvements which have been made, and are in progress, make this the most desirable residence property in or contiguous to Chicago.
Title perfect. Printed abstract furnished each purchaser.
TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; also, one possession 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years; 8 per cent interest.
Parties purchasing will be assisted in building.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Real Estate Sale
140 CHOICE
RESIDENCE LOTS
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.
AT THE NEW OFFICE,
No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.
These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove and Sixty-seventh-st., Hyde Park, midway between
Great South Parks
and accessible by
20 Dummy Trains
[to a]nd from the city each day. Only two Blocks [from] the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry. [A] respect
First-Class Property
Sale absolutely
Without Reserve.
[Ter]ms only $50 cash, $50 in 6 months, balance $[...] with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Second Grand Auction Sale
OF CHOICE
RESIDENCE LOTS
AND
HANDSOME DWELLINGS
AT
HIGHLAND PARK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872,
ON THE GROUNDS.
The Highland Park Building Company have decided [to sell] about 100 more of the lots belonging to the Company. These lots are located near the Highland Park [depot]. Also, they will sell the Hotel and grounds [...].
[Spe]cial train of cars will leave the Milwaukee depot, [corner] of Kinzie and Canal-st., at 10:15 a. m. [Free] passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale. [TER]MS—One-half cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years, [with interest] at 8 per cent. By order of the Highland Park Building Company.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

School Lands, Cicero
[FR]IDAY, October 25, at 11 a. m., on the premises, [the und]ersigned will sell, at public auction, Lots [...] [cont]aining two acres each) in the School Tract [...] of the north part of Section [16], T. 39, R. 13, [...] Bryson-av., near Harrison-st. Terms cash, [pr]ivilege of borrowing from the School Fund [...] of the bid.
A. G. LANE,
Co. Supt. of Schools, 180 West Monroe-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872. NUMBER 67.

REAL ESTATE.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE YEAR.
Beautiful Grove Lots,
EACH 50 FEET FRONT,
AT AUCTION
ON THE GROUNDS,
AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
On SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1872, by
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These lots are in the Vincennes Road Subdivision, being the west ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 19, Township 37, north of range 14. They are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half-mile frontage on both sides of the Vincennes road. From the northeast to the southwest line of this property, Vincennes road passes through a beautiful grove, and on a gentle ridge, making it exceedingly attractive for homes. In fact, no point could be more desirable. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent, and cannot be surpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the subdivision, at which a depot will be built, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the property. At its junction with Vincennes road and Sharpshooters' Park a fine depot is being built. With two depots upon the property, great advantages and facilities are offered. In the immediate vicinity of this subdivision improvements are rapidly going on; quite a number of fine houses are completed and cottages are being erected. An educational institution, upon an extensive scale, is projected by parties interested in property northeast of this subdivision, and we have assurances that it will be a success. In belief, for beauty of location, attractiveness, and accessibility, the Vincennes Road Subdivision is not surpassed.

Let all interested in possessing pleasant suburban homes, with beautiful groves and delightful surroundings, free from the dust and noise of a busy city, attend this sale. Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment within 30 days.

A free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m., and return after sale.

A free lunch will be served on the ground.

Let all go who can, for a pleasant ride to this charming suburb will prove beneficial to the health, and a liberal investment in lots decidedly so to the pocket.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.
FROUDE.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. 12 vols., 12mo. Cloth, $15; half calf, $36.
SHORT STUDIES OF GREAT SUBJECTS. By same author. First and Second Series. 2 vols. Per vol., $1.50.
HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb).
A NEW POEM.
THE MARBLE PROPHECY, and other Poems. 1 vol., 12mo., with a full page illustration. Cloth, $1.50.
ALSO
DR. HOLLAND'S COMPLETE WORKS, in various styles and bindings.
STOCKTON.
ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES IN LANDS OF FACT AND FANCY. By Frank R. Stockton. Elegant quarto. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, $2.50.
NEW WONDER BOOKS.
THE WONDERS OF THE MOON. $1.50.
THE WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, with Map. $1.50.
FOR SALE BY
HADLEY BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS,
136 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

CROCKERY, &c.

BUYERS
Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of
SONTAG & STAUDINGER,
640 Wabash-av., 13th-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
French China,
Bohemian Glassware,
Lava Ware,
Parian Marble,
Baskets,
China Toys,
Dolls.
Fancy Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices.
BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES,
33 and 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

For Rent.
Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.; iron fronts; four stories and basement.
E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

HORSE DISEASE.

Carbolic Acid
CURES AND PREVENTS THE
Horse Disease.
Manufactured and for sale by
J. M. HIRSH & CO.,
88 West Washington-st.

BIRDS' EYES.

TO TAXIDERMISTS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
ARTIFICIAL BIRDS' EYES,
AT
FRED. KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE,
NO. 90 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS
Of every description collected by
Frazier's Mercantile Collection Agency,
166 EAST MADISON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago city real estate. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS!
We have just opened a line of handsome
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS
At the low price of $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, and $15 each; and all grades of finer goods at much lower than usual prices. Also,
BLACK ALPACA SUITS
At $10, $12, and $15 each, "Very Great Bargains," and a choice assortment of elegant Colored Suits in Cashmeres, Reps, Serges, Satines, and other fabrics, in new and attractive styles and colorings, at
"VERY LOW PRICES."
Chas. Gossage & Co.
(Successors to Ross & Gossage),
235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUILDING BLOCKS.

BUILDING BLOCKS!
BUILDING BLOCKS!
Kindergarten Alphabet and Spelling Blocks.
Crandall's Blocks, of all sizes.
Hill's Alphabet, Spelling and Building Blocks.
Embossed Blocks.
Block Heads.
Turn, Turn Again.
Fancy Fellows.
Swiss Blocks, of every make (painted and plain).
Mammoth Alphabet Blocks.
Swift's Combination Blocks.
Masquerade Blocks.
☞ Parents in want of any of the above for their children should not miss calling on
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138, 140 & 142 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Sheppard & Streeter
BUY AND SELL
Real Estate,
NEGOTIATE LOANS,
—AND—
Rent Buildings.
186 and 188
East Madison-st.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
CLOGSTON'S PATENT.
Estimates made on application to
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,
76 West Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN
153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,
Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agent for the State of Illinois.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.,
Teaming and Drayage,
To Room 30, No. 156 Washington street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
I have superior facilities for manufacturing Frames, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, Turning, Scroll Sawing, and Planing.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

DR. H. TOMBOEKEN
Begs leave to inform his patrons and friends that he has returned from Europe and resumed his medical practice at 62 Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison, Room 25. Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Boxes! Packing Boxes!
Orders will be filled at short notice for all descriptions of Packing Boxes.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

To Hatters & Furriers.
TWO FINE LARGE BEARS, STUFFED, for sale by
F. KAEMPFER,
90 South Desplaines-st.

REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPH
To New York, Philadelphia and London.
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
234 Wabash-av.

Anderson's Steam Laundry,
State-st. and Eldridge-court.
☞ Goods called for and delivered. Branch Office, 319 West Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

Currency Expanders Buttonhole Boutwell.

Washburne Offered a Seat in the Cabinet.

The Wheat Crop of 1872—An Increase of Five Per Cent.

Strologo on Consul Butler.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE CURRENCY EXPANDERS VISIT BOUTWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Secretary Boutwell was visited to-day by delegations of business men from all the leading Western cities, save Chicago and Cleveland, who come to urge on him the policy of expansion, and that he proceed to issue the $44,000,000 yet remaining under the Currency act, for the relief of their section of the country. The same old arguments were indulged in, to wit: That the business of the country had outgrown the present volume of the circulating medium, and that there was not surplus capital enough in the East to get the Western crops to market. The Secretary listened patiently to al lthe various spokesmen of the Committee had to say, and replied, in a conversational way, that he would favor any policy which would best promote the business interests of the whole country. If that required an increase of the present volume of the circulating medium, he would certainly increase it to the full extent of the four hundred limitation. However, that was a subject to which there were two sides, and he should always be free to hear arguments from both. The delegations left, not altogether satisfied that they had made much of an impression.

HAND-SHAKING ALL AROUND.

Senator Cameron was here with the delegation of Pittsburgh soldiers, who are on a tour of observation in this city. They all visited the President, and, after a brief interchange of congratulations, were conducted through the various Departments.

BOWEN AGAIN IN HOT WATER.

Ex-Congressman Bigamous Bowen, who was chosen Sheriff of Charleston, in the recent contest in South Carolina, is not to be let alone, even in that humble position. His competitor threatens to have him arrested on an old charge, so as to prevent him from entering on the duties of his office.

INFLUX OF GERMAN CONVICTS TO BE STOPPED.

The attention of the State Department is now being called to the abuse, constantly persisted in on the part of the petty German States, of transporting their pardoned murderers and highway robbers to this country. It is urged that the Secretary should intervene to promptly arrest this practice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STROLOGO ON EX-CONSUL BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A. D. Strologo, Private Secretary of Colonel Geo. H. Butler while that worthy was United States Consul in Egypt, has turned State's evidence, and publishes a precious mess of scandal involving his employer and himself. Using Strologo as a go-between, Butler pocketed in bribes no less than $21,000 in gold. Strologo was promised a fair division, but received only about $700. Butler opened letters addressed to others in the most unscrupulous manner, and turned their contents to his own advantage. After the shooting affray, Butler telegraphed to his uncle, in the United States, General Butler, to get him a leave of absence, and send by telegraph immediately, that it was important. No time was lost, for an answer came about ten hours after, signed by Mr. Hale, granting leave if the case was urgent. Butler took the books, documents, and archives away with him, and several blank passports and official papers, putting the official seal of the Consulate upon them, saying they might be handy, and come to use. It will be remembered that General Starring's report on Butler is still hidden away in the official pigeon-holes in Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—A synopsis of the October crop report of J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicates the comparative production of wheat, oats, and barley, and the condition of the corn crop on the 1st of October. The record of the yield of wheat is quite as variable as was that of its condition during the summer. Some States have made superior crops, and others almost the poorest ever grown. The New England States have nearly sustained the usual average; the Middle States and Maryland together reduced their last year's aggregate from 37,000,000 bushels to 24,000,000, or 35 per cent. The Southern States, from Virginia to Tennessee, which were known to have increased largely their wheat area, appear to have enlarged their productions 50 per cent, or from 18,000,000 bushels to 27,000,000. California has increased her product at least 75 per cent. Minnesota and Iowa have made a material increase, while Missouri and Kansas—the former growing winter wheat mainly, the latter both winter and spring—have had a comparative failure in both varieties. Virginia and Kentucky have had good crops, while Maryland and Ohio return diminished yields, as does the entire district between the Ohio River and the lakes, the Miami and the Hudson. Returns have been received from counties representing a large proportion of the wheat of each State, which indicate an increase of about 5 per cent over the products of last year, which was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels. It is probable that the corrected estimate will not fall short of 240,0000,000 bushels upon an area a little less than 20,000,000 acres. This will make the yield between twelve and thirteen bushels per acre, which may be considered an average for the United States. The increase in the States west of the Mississippi appears to be about 15,000,000 bushels, or, in comparison with last year's product, 85,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. The central line of wheat production running north and south is this year further west than ever before, and is nearly identical with the 90th Meridian, which divides centrally the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. Nearly all the wheat produced between this line and the Mississippi River is grown in the western half of those two States. The quality of the wheat is in most of the States better than last year. The percentage of product in comparison with last year, in each of the States, is as follows:

Maine, 109; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 95; Massachusetts, 90; Connecticut, 96; New York, 70; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 60; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 66; Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 136; South Carolina, 118; Georgia, 180; Alabama, 133; Mississippi, 101; Texas, 320; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 200; West Virginia, 104; Kentucky, 175; Ohio, 85; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 101; Illinois, 98; Wisconsin, 121; Minnesota, 130; Iowa, 142; Missouri, 60; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 140; California, 175; Oregon, 100.

In States where the crop was short last year, as Kentucky and Texas, the percentage of increase is heavy. In California it is mainly due to an increase of area and a superior rate of yield.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Frederick C. Lord Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada; Charles H. McIntyre, Postmaster at Yankton, Dakota, and Benjamin F. Sheets, Postmaster at Oregon, Ill.

WASHBURNE OFFERED A SEAT IN THE CABINET.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The *Bien Publique*, "Ministerial organ," to-day makes the statement that it is improbable that Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, who sailed from the United States on the 15th inst., will return to his post as American Minister to France, having been offered a seat in the Washington Cabinet after the Presidential election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Boutwell will leave here, on Saturday morning, to take part in the Presidential campaign in Massachusetts.

Commander Hull left here, to-night, for New York, to complete the organization of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition. The expedition will sail about the 1st of December.

The President has appointed William L. Kelly Register of the Land Office at Prescott, Arizona.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Contrary to general expectation here, the Bank of England's minimum discount rate was not advanced. This morning's despatches say money is still active outside the bank at about 6 per cent, the bank rate. The failure to advance the rate may be explained by the statement in the London *Times* this forenoon, which, as cabled to Kiernan's new agency, is: "The French Government is expected shortly to liberate a part of £26,000,000 sterling, which they held." This supplements the despatches on Saturday last, to the effect that what is equivalent to $20,000,000 were to be released from the Bank of France, and put in the Bank of England. The latest English papers received by mail allude to such a transfer. It is supposed the money would remain with the Bank of England until the end of the year, when the next indemnity payment from France is due Germany. The news from London to-day had the tendency to produce a firmer feeling on the Stock Exchange in early dealings, and a decline in the gold premium; but later, the speculation was somewhat reversed.

MONEY.

The money market was easy in the morning. Call loans were made at 6 to 7 per cent, but later rates declined to 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 10@12 per cent. Some choice names are held at 9 per cent. Time loans are not easily negotiated, and nothing can be done better than 7 gold and a commission, which varies according to the time which the loan runs.

THE GOLD LOCK.

During the morning borrowers had to pay as high as ⅛ per cent per diem for use of gold, but in the afternoon 7 per cent for carrying. "The Bank of Montreal," the *Herald* says, "is the successor of Fisk, Drew, Gould, and others, in locking up gold. This ambitious Canadian institution presumes to enter Wall street to derange business. Surely the banks and capitalists of this great commercial metropolis can find resources enough to checkmate the adventures of this Colonial speculator, though he his ready to cross the border with five millions of gold in his carpet-bag."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer to-day on the increased rise in the cash gold market. Prime bankers advanced rates to 109 for 60 days, and 110⅝ for sight. The actual business was at 108 13-16@108⅞ for long sterling, and 110⅛@110¼ for sight.

GOLD

declined 112¾ early in the day, but afterwards recovered to 113⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet and steady in the morning, but more active in the afternoon, when prices declined on the general list. Business concentrated in a few shares, and only important fluctuations in three or four specialties. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 4⅞ per cent. During closing hours there was considerable pressure to sell, and some large blocks changed hands. At the final close the market was weak, and the lowest prices of the day current in most cases.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were quiet, but firmer.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Flour was dull and heavy, the supply of low and medium grades being larger. These are heavy. Family grades firm but not active. No. 2 and superfine dull and weaker. The disease among horses retards business. At the close, the market was heavy for all grades under $9.00 and very quiet. In wheat, there was little doing; arrivals large, and, owing to the absence of much freight room and less favorable news from Europe, prices were lower. The market closes lower for spring. Corn in fairly active demand, confined to shippers. Pork steadier, with a fair local and a moderate future demand. For future delivery, sales of 750 brls, seller October, at $15.50. Cut meats steady and in more active demand, chiefly for city cuts. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard firm, but quiet, for Western.

THE BAPTISTS.

Iowa Sabbath School Convention—Ministerial Union.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, IA., Oct. 24.—At the Baptist Sabbath School Union, Rev. J. E. Rockwood was elected State Missionary, and it was voted to pay him $900 yearly. He begins work the 1st of January next.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Polk County, preached the sermon; subject, "The Bible and the Christian."

The subject of Conventions was left in charge of the Missionary and Executive Committee. Lengthy discussions were had on the topics of missionary work, Sabbath School, "Christ and the Children," and "What are we doing and what will we do."

It appears something near 25,000 persons belong to the Baptist schools in Iowa.

Verbal reports were made by the Secretary and Treasurer, but little has been done. The total expenses in 1872 reported are $1.68.

The Baptist Ministerial Union held a brief session, and elected new officers: Revs. Mason, Indianola, President; Brooks, Johnson County, Secretary.

Rev. Barton, of Davenport, delivered an exegises on Sanctification, according to the Bible, to-night. President Mason, of Indianola, delivered an excellent sermon before the Ministerial Union, on Genesis xvii; 9.

It was voted to change the name of the Union to the Pastors' Conference.

The exercises are increasing in interest. Very large attendance.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Charles Morgan, the banker, died to-day.

Marshall S. Bidwell, a lawyer, died while opening a letter in his office. Mr. Bidwell was born in Stockbridge, Mass., was Speaker of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, and resided for the last thirty years in this city.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Jacques Babilet, the celebrated physicist, is dead.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—General William Schonley, after a lingering illness, died this morning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—Deacon Alcott Allen, for 36 years connected with the State Savings Bank in this city, and for 24 years Treasurer, was taken suddenly ill in the bank to-day, and died soon after being taken home.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 24.—Two men were killed on the Western Union Railroad at Clinton Junction, Wis., to-day. One Tillottson, supposed to be a runner for some Chicago house, an old man 52 years of age, was caught between the cars and the building. Both arms were broken, and he was so badly injured internally that he died in a few moments.

The other was a brakeman, named Henry Jones, and was killed almost instantly by a train passing over his body at the hips.

The Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Steady; net receipts, 1,271 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 28,252 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 18⅛@18½c; net receipts, 2,847 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 28,511 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Firm and in good demand; middlings, 18¼@18½c; net receipts, 4,022 bales; exports, continent, 31,115 bales; sales, 1,415 bales; stock, 51,672 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; middlings, 18¾c; net receipts, 1,456 bales; exports, coastwise, 969 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,327 bales.

At yesterday's session of the National Unitarian Conference, in Boston, a resolution was adopted recommending an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a denominational church at Washington, the church to be open to all, "without distinction of race or color."

In his evidence at the Eastern Railroad calamity investigation, yesterday, Charles H. Dow, brakeman and switchman, adhered to his former statement, that he left the switch right, but unlocked. Conductor J. B. Smith, of the same train, said that he stood near Dow, watching him, and is confident that he is correct in his statement.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Eager for the Fray—His Views on the Situation.

The Trial of Mayor Hall—He Conducts His Own Defence.

The Election Commissioner Outrages.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Tweed says emphatically that he now intends to fight his case through to a conclusion. He remarked to a reporter, "I am compelled, in going to trial, to bear the offences of every other man charged with the same offences. The prosecution has boasted that if they can convict me, it will be easy work with Hugh Smith, Connelly, James M. Sweeney, and others. I suppose it will if they can catch any of them. The others know well enough that if I am not convicted they will never be prosecuted, and so I have not only all their sins to bear, but all their expenses to pay. Why don't the newspapers say something of the others?" Tweed's trial will probably not occur until next year.

THE HEINRICH OUTRAGE.

United States Commissioner Davenport condescended to-day to hear a little testimony in the Heinrich case, but soon became confused at the questions of Heinrich's counsel regarding his despotic arrests and refusal to accept bail, and adjourned the case for one week. Heinrich's counsel demanded an immediate investigation, but Davenport said, "I am not going on with this case until I am ready. Whether I had one, or ten, or more days to produce witnesses or papers is a matter which I intend to govern myself." This announcement created considerable sensation in the crowded court room. The only witness examined was Stahl, the Deputy, whose questions Mr. Heinrich refused to answer. Before Stahl was sworn he held a private consultation with Davenport. Here is a quotation from Stahl's cross-examination:

Question. Did you tell Mr. Heinrich the object of your visit before you asked him questions about his name and age?

Witness. I did not, but when he refused I said I was appointed to verify the registry. He replied that he had already sworn to what he had answered when his name was placed on registry, and he would not answer any other questions. He then made me go out. He did not assault me.

Question. Where did you receive your instructions as Marshal?

Witness. In Concordia Hall Headquarters of Republicans.

Question. Were you in Commissioner Davenport's private office this morning?

Witness. I was.

Question. While you were in Commissioner Davenport's private office, did you talk to any person about this case?

Witness. I talked over the facts in the case to Mr. Davenport in his private office.

Question. During an entire hour?

Witness. I can't say the time I was inside.

Commissioner Davenport. I adjourn the case.

Mr. Hirsch. I hope your Honor will not postpone the case until after election.

Commissioner Davenport. Mr. Hirsch, your remarks are certainly uncalled for, inasmuch as I have adjourned the case until next Thursday.

Mr. Heinrich then left with his friends. Both Heinrich and Hussy, arrested in their own houses by Davenport, are old and respectable citizens, and Greeley men. The offence for which they were dragged from their homes is alleged impertinence. Against neither is there any charge of wrongful registration.

[To the Associated Press.]

MAYOR HALL'S MATINEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The trial of Mayor Hall is progressing. Deputy Comptroller Storrs testified to the Mayor's signature to certain bills which passed the Board of Audit. The witness gave a detailed account of the routine of the bills before warrants were drawn for their payment. The bills were causually examined, both by him and the Mayor. There were on an average a thousand bills per month during May, June, and July, 1870. Bills of forty or fifty thousand dollars were not unusual. The prosecution here strenuously objected to the question, asking the witness if he knew whether the members of the present Board of Audit personally examined into claims and bills. The ground of objection was that if others neglected their duty it was no defence in this case.

Mayor Hall responded, saying the question of intent was vital. The allegation was that the Board of Audit delegated the powers of examining into claims to the County Auditor, and, in doing so were criminal; that they were also criminal for not personally examining into so many barrels of various things and so many days' work, and that their intent was criminal in relying upon the examination of a man more skilled in accounts than themselves. The Mayor said he proposed to show that the present Board of Audit adopted the same routine as was in vogue in 1870. The duties of the Board in May, June, and July, 1870, were enough to crush the brain of an ordinary man, and every bill could not be examined then, and are not now.

Tremaine said the Board was appointed to stand between the claimants and the tax-payers, and they were guilty if they omitted the duty of examining, and the proposition of the defence to show that a subsequent Board acts not according to law is irrelevant.

Judge Brady decided in accordance with the views of the prosecution. The case then proceeded. A large number of vouchers were handed to Storrs, the witness for identification, being those upon which the indictments against Mayor Hall are based. The witness identified the signatures on the certificates of audit, but the Mayor's signature was wanting in one case. On looking over the signatures of Mayor Hall, he contested the signature to one certificate. The witness, after examining one certificate some time, said it had all the appearance of being genuine, but on examining the Mayor's signature on a warrant, said it was different from that on the certificate. The Mayor said he had doubts as to his signatures to some other certificates. Several warrants, the vouchers to which were stolen were examined, and the Mayor's signature identified.

The Court then took a recess.

In the indictment against Mayor Hall, 55 vouchers are referred to, but only 10 are presented, and are used on this trial, all relating to Keyser's claims. The remainder are lost, but the warrants are preserved. After recess, various warrants, including 34 in favor of Garvey, were examined, and the signatures of the Mayor identified, all but one being admitted by him to be genuine.

Stephen G. Lynes, formerly County Auditor, also testified to their genuineness. He saw nothing to lead him to suppose that these warrants were fraudulent at the time they were issued. He described the office routine in such matters, and said all its requirements had been complied with.

The Court then adjourned.

Some of the vouchers now in Court were preserved from spoliation by being in the hands of a clerk at the time the others were removed.

Andy Garvey, the Ring plasterer, appeared in Court to-day during the progress of Mayor Hall's trial. It is rumored he is to be used as a witness against the Mayor.

MRS. GREELEY,

who, last night exhibited signs of improved health, had a relapse this morning, and is now in a critical condition.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners has adjourned to meet in Boston Sept. 3, 1873, and in the other principal cities in succeeding years. Among the important business done was the perfection of fire and life insurance blanks.

SPRINGFIELD.

Arrest of Negro Rioters—The Illinois Central Tax—Personal—Record of the Executive Acts of Governor Palmer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—August Pitman, another of the negro rioters, was arrested and lodged in jail to-day. His confederate, Ed. Jackson, who was convicted yesterday, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and to spend six months in jail. They will probably learn that a white man has rights that negroes are bound to respect.

The Illinois Central Railway are paying into the State Treasury, by instalments, the seven per cent on their gross earnings for the six months ending April 30, 1872. This entire amount goes to the credit of Chicago to pay the debt created to redeem the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and discharge the lien upon it in favor of Chicago.

Dr. M. B. Brown, who has for some time been connected with the Executive Department, has retired, and will resume his business connections in Chicago. Among other work performed by him is a complete manuscript record of every official act of Governor Palmer since his inauguration. This has been prepared with great labor, and is a most valuable record. It is the first evidence of distinct executive acts in existence in the State since its formation, and if it does not furnish valuable precedents for future Governors, it will be valuable for its historical merits.

POLITICAL.

Cheering Liberal Reports from All Over.

No More Troops to be Sent South.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meetings.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Liberal and Democratic managers are in daily receipt of encouraging letters from all the Southern States, except South Carolina, while New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, and New Hampshire are claimed for Greeley with confidence. From Ohio, assurances multiply that the contest there is close and doubtful. It is admitted here by the Democratic leaders that Greeley's chances depend on the action of the old Democratic party, and that if it polls its full strength, he will be elected. They are satisfied with the numbers and firmness of Liberal Republicans.

Governor Hendricks writes from Indiana that Greeley will surely carry that State. Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, expresses the same opinion, and also that Ohio is by no means sure for Grant.

The Administration party with Simon Cameron's aid, are at work corrupting voters of New Jersey, but two canvasses made by Liberals and Democrats give Greeley over 6,000 majority. The activity of Grant greenbacks at present seems to be confined to New Jersey, Connecticut, North Carolina, and New York City. Victory on that side is considered so certain that all comprehensive work has been stopped.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS AT PEORIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 24.—One of the largest political gatherings ever seen in Peoria, assembled in Parmeley's Hall, this evening, to listen to Governor Hendricks, on the political issues of the day. He was introduced by Joseph W. Cochrane, Esq., and was received with loud cheers. He commenced with a review of the personal history of the candidates, and then plunged into a discussion of the Administration and its faults. He charged corruption and fraud in all departments of the public service; charged the Administration with an attempt to make the military power supplant the civil, and rob the States of all individual rights and privileges. He admitted that Horace Greeley was not his choice, but that he believed he was honest and would reform the abuses in the present Administration. We want reform, and, to effect it, there must be a change. All history proves that no political party can reform itself, and the only way to effect a revolution is to put in an entirely new party. The Governor was enthusiastically cheered throughout, and his speech will have an effect on the campaign.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Apollo Hall party, last evening, adopted the following ticket, and thus completed its city nominations for the ensuing election: Supreme Court, Henry H. Anderson; Superior Court, Clifford A. Hahn; City Judge, Josiah Sutherland; District Attorney, William C. Whitney; Coroner, Dr. Adolph Kessler.

A meeting was held last evening of a an organization styling itself "The Party of Radical Democrats," at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted urging the abolition of the office of President of the United States. A committee of fifteen was appointed to carry out this object.

NO MORE TROOPS TO GO SOUTH FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A prominent Louisiana gentleman had an interview with the President to-day relative to the condition of political affairs in that State. The object of the former's visit was to have more troops sent to New Orleans, and with a view to prevent any disturbances in that city, in the forthcoming elections. The President stated that it was not the policy of the Administration to send more troops into the South at present, but that the United States Marshal at New Orleans had received such instructions as would keep the peace at that point.

LIBERAL MEETING AT SHELBYVILLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—The finest meeting of the campaign was held here to-night. General Black held his large audience for two hours with an effort universally acknowledged to be the best speech of the campaign. Shelby County is safe for the 1,200 majority, some say 1,500, for Greeley and Brown, and the State ticket.

POLITICS AT DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The vacancy on the Liberal Representative ticket, in this city, has been filled with the name of James Craig, and in the Third District of this County the Democrats have placed Bradshaw Hodgkinson in the field as Democratic nominee.

LIBERALS AT LACON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Oct. 24.—There was a great mass meeting here to-night. Governor Koerner, General Bross, Hon. Caspar Butz, and Hon. John Hinchcliff addressed the people. The greatest enthusiasm and largest audience assembled since 1860.

SEEKING A LITTLE NOTORIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At the National Convention of German-American Progressive and German-American United Associations, to-day, Louis Bloquille, of the Detroit *Journal*, presided, and M. Mandi made an address, reflecting on Carl Schurz, for adopting Liberal Republican principles.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The tobacco manufacturers and dealers have resolved not to favor any candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself to contend for a modification of the present oppressive taxation of their interests.

A LOCAL FIGHT.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 24.—The political canvass has narrowed down to a local fight between the rival candidates for Congress. Both are residents of this city.

LIBERAL MEETING AT CARLINVILLE.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Hon. Lyman Trumbull addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Court House in this place to-day.

Kiowas on the War Path.

PARSONS, Ks., Oct. 24.—A despatch received to-day from General Leman, at Fort Worth, Texas, says a detached band of Kiowa Indians had attacked and murdered a family of white people, and driven off a large quantity of stock from that neighborhood. The murder was committed between Palo Purito and Weatherford, and was done in the usual barbarous style of savage art.

FOREIGN.

Serious Floods in Italy—Interruption to Travel.

Coolie Riots in Demarara—Trouble in Honduras.

More Evacuation of French Territory.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A London despatch says that the London *Times*, this morning, announces that the French Government is expected shortly to liberate a portion of the £26,000,000 which it now holds.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The German troops have evacuated Rheims. The French garrison marched in to-day amid great rejoicing.

Rousseal, a prominent Communist, found guilty of the charges against him, has been sentenced to death.

The evacuation of the Departments of Marne and Upper Marne by the Germans has been completed.

The complaints recently made by Communist prisoners of bad treatment by their jailors, has been officially refuted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 24—The coal dealers at Cardiff have reduced the price of coal for teamsters' use six shillings per ton, fearing American competition.

A large number of exiled French inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine sailed to-day for Canada.

Sir John Duke Caleridge, Attorney General of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Liberal Association of the city of Exeter to-night, in the course of which, he said of the result of the Geneva Araitration, that "England had got well out of a bad business."

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Alarming reports of disastrous inundations on each bank of the river Po have reached Rome, but no details are given. The Minister of Public Works has gone to the scene of the flood.

MONACO, Oct. 24.—Railway communication between Monaco and Genoa has been interrupted by the breaking down of two bridges.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *via* HAVANA, Oct. 21.—A telegram from Demarara announces that the coolies there rose against the planters, and that a serious riot had occurred. The police were compelled to interfere, and fifteen coolies were killed before peace was restored.

It is reported that Governor Grau, of Madras, will shortly relieve Sir John Peter Grant, as Governor of Jamaica.

HONDURAS.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Late advices from Belize, Honduras, state that the British troops have pursued the rebellious Indians who recently raided upon the white settlements, and killed forty of them in the encounter.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Oct. 24.—The sessions of the Austro-Hungarian delegations were closed to-day.

The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The whaleship Camilla, of New Bedford, arrived to-night from the Arctic Ocean with 1,000 barrels of oil and 12,000 pounds of bone. She reports, as follows, of the Arctic fleet: Active, 7 whales; Alaska, 1; Arnold, 4; B. G. Arnold, 5; Europa, 6; Helen Marr, 4; Illinois, 10; James Allen, 8; Joseph Perry, 8; Josephine, 10; Joseph Maxwell, 1; Lagoda, 4; Live Oak, 5; Louisa, 6; Marengo, 7; Midas, 7; Nautilus, 5; Northern Light, 5; Progress, 8; Tamerlane, 1; Trident, 9; Terton, 1; A. Barnes, 7; Chance, 1.

The Helen Snow had been abandoned in the ice by her crew, but about the 1st of August she was taken out by the J. Perry, which had her in charge Sept. 25. The Sea Breeze, before reported lost in the ice, turns up all right.

Telegraphic Brevities.

There is snow in the mountains around Salt Lake City.

A colossal equestrian statue of General Lyon has been completed in clay, and is now on exhibition in New York City.

Henry G. Stebbins has resumed the place of President of the New York Central Park Commission, from which he retired to go to Europe, partly in an official capacity.

Charles Randolph, while gopher-hunting near Worthington, Iowa, yesterday, accidentally discharged his gun, the charge entering his side, causing, it is supposed, instant death.

The Indian Agent has been distributing annuities for two days at Ogden, Utah, to over 500 Shoshones. They were delighted with the action of the Government.

Richard R. Butler's application for discharge from the New York Prison has been denied. He was arrested in September, on a charge of converting $70,000 worth of partnership property of the firm of Clarke & Co.

A steam-pipe on the steamer Rob Roy, lying at the St. Louis levee, burst about 1 o'clock yesterday, severely scalding one white man and two negro deck hands. Names not ascertained. The sufferers were sent to the Marine Hospital.

William Hibber, of Stuart, Iowa, was arrested and lodged in jail, in Des Moines, last evening, charged with forging two checks on B. F. Allen's bank on the previous day.

About noon yesterday Jno. Donner, a farmer, was driving a load of potatoes across the track of the St. Johns Railroad in Rock Island when a freight train struck his team, killing both horses and smashing the wagon to splinters, Mr. Donner narrowly escaping with his life.

The total amount paid out on the foundation of Iowa's new Capitol this year up to Oct. 1, was $194,225.70, $43,473.46 of which was for taking out and replacing condemned stone. It is expected that the foundation will be completed by Nov. 1, when work will be commenced on the foundation of the dome.

General Howard has arrived at San Diego, *en route* from Arizona. He reports passing eleven days in the camp of the great Apache chief, Cachise. He selected the southeast corner of Arizona, fifty-five miles square, for a new reservation for a thousand Apaches, with Cachise as leader.

Jos. C. Cabat, of the firm of Chase & Cabat, while getting off a street railroad car at Twenty-second and Olive streets, St. Louis, about 8 o'clock last evening, was knocked down by a car coming from an opposite direction, and had his arm broken. He also received a severe cut on the head and leg, and is believed to be seriously injured internally.

At a meeting of the New Orleans Steamboatmen's Association, yesterday morning, to take into consideration the co-operation and joint action of all the steamboatmen here and in the West, there were sixty-five actively employed captains and a large number of owners present. A Committee was appointed to confer with all the steamboat associations in the West, with a view of assembling in Convention at Cairo Nov. 12.

Thomas Callahan, a switchman in the Dayton & Michigan Railway yard, in Dayton, in making a switch yesterday afternoon, met with a serious accident in jumping off the pilot to turn the switch. The engine caught his clothing and threw him on the track, and passed over his left leg, crushing the bone above the knee in a terrible manner. He fell from the track into the canal. He was taken out and carried to a house close by, where the leg was amputated.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, and detective Doyle, were placed on trial to-day in the Hudson County Court for complicity in the Jersey City bank robbery. Dennan, one of the robbers, testified that McWilliams met him in this city, told him there were $2,000,000 in the bank, and, for 20 per cent of the plunder, agreed to have the handcuffs so fixed on the hands of the robbers as to permit them to slip them off and escape. Great excitement prevails as the trial progresses.

ARKANSAS.

Its History Under the Union---Debate Over Its Admission.

Explorations, Politics, and Crime---Roster of Events in the Bear State.

Its Social Civilization and Advance---Public Biography.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1872.

In my first letter upon the history of the State of Arkansas, I showed that, while no book had been published upon the State and its career, it had still a romantic early history.

RESUME.

DeSoto was baffled within its borders, and, after a residence of above two years there, died near the mouth of the Arkansas. Moscoso, his successor, wandered anew through Arkansas, and from its margin launched the fleet to descend the river to the sea. After a hundred and thirty years, Marquette repeated DeSoto's visit to the State; and, still eight years later, La Salle landed upon its soil. Six years after La Salle, a few Frenchmen, preferring savage life and Indian women to society, settled near the old Post of Arkansas, and left a permanent posterity of half-breeds behind them. About 1720, a French fort was built here, and removed subsequently higher up the river. The Arkansas settlement was acquired by John Law, the Scotch financier, about 1718, and he proceeded to people his grant with Germans from Provence, and Parisians, male and female, from the houses of correction. Somewhat earlier, Bernard de la Harpe established a post in Southwestern Arkansas, bordering on the Red River. The State fell into the hands of the Spanish in 1762, and in 1803 was sold to the United States, with Louisiana. Lieutenant Montgomery Pike soon despatched a boat-party down the Arkansas from the subsequent Indian Territory, and they passed safely through the whole breadth of the State.

Arkansas was delivered to the Union as a part of Louisiana; and, while the population of the whole province was about 49,500, the portion comprised in the future State of Arkansas did not contain 500 Christian souls.

FIRST AMERICAN EVENTS.

Very soon, the territory comprising the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa was made the District of Louisiana, and annexed to Indiana Territory, under Governor Harrison. In 1805, this Territory was made a separate Territory of the second class, without legislative rights, but directed by the Governor and Judges. General Wilkinson, of Maryland, Commander-in-Chief of the regular army, was the Governor. A system of roads, leading to the Mississippi from the Potomac and from Georgia, was now provided for by Congress. In the same year, Aaron Burr descended the Mississippi in an officer's barge, passing Arkansas, and, in 1808, he bought an interest in a claim within the limits of the present State for $40,000,—the Baron de Bastrop's Spanish grant, on the Upper Washita. Burr intended, it was thought, to use this possession to acquire residence, and as a base of operations for conquest or revolution. Burr attempted also to seduce the commander of the new military post of Chickasaw Bluffs (Memphis), the key to Arkansas, where Andrew Jackson had a large tract of land.

In 1812, when Louisiana had been admitted as a State, Arkansas was made a part of Missouri Territory.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

In 1810, the Arkansas settlements of Louisiana Territory numbered 874 settlers, inclusive of 107 slaves. The Hopefield and St. Francis settlements, west of the subsequent City of Memphis, numbered 188, inclusive of 29 slaves.

By 1816, a fair share of immigration had been directed up the Arkansas and Washita Rivers, and the resort of visitors already to the Hot Springs led a current publication to remark: "If the farmers who have settled on the Osage lands must be removed by Government, wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who repair there."

ADMITTED AS A TERRITORY.

The bill to organize the Territory of Arkansas led to a determined effort on the part of James Tallmadge, Jr., and John W. Taylor,—both of New York,—to save freedom west of the Mississippi. A clause was at one time adopted, giving freedom to slave children there at the age of 25. Next day, this was struck out, when Taylor at once introduced a proviso that the line of 36° degrees 30 minutes—the Northern boundary of Arkansas—should be the perpetual boundary of slavery northward. In this debate, one Colston, of Berkeley County, Va.,—the county of John Brown's conquest, forty years afterwards,—who had been a Sheriff, used the phrase on Livermore, of New Hampshire, that he "deserved hanging, like Arbuthnot and Ambrister." Tallmadge made a speech on this bill, which, in the light of events, was a prophecy. Arkansas Territory, nevertheless, was organized without delay. Nearly at the same time, the Cherokee Indians were given a west reservation in the heart of the present State of Arkansas.

Thus Arkansas took outline as a domain not secured from slavery, and temporarily the realm of savages.

FLINT'S RESIDENCE IN ARKANSAS.

Timothy Flint, in 1818, was for some time a resident at Arkansas Post. He says:

"I was at Arkansas at the setting up of the Territorial Government, and it exhibited a scene sufficiently painful and disgusting." The Legislature enacted laws severe as the Eastern Blue Laws, and "then followed the usual vocation of gambling, week-day and Sunday." Eastern politicians sent their superfluous and errant relatives to Arkansas to hold office. The people were more rough and untamed than those of Missouri, but were perhaps too well abused. The ague was so common that nobody was justified in complaining of having it. Preaching at the Post took place at the Court House, and, the congregation being principally of French families, they came in their ball-dresses, and went from worship directly to dancing. A billiard-room was within hearing, and people dropped in between games, listened to Flint preaching for a few minutes, and then returned to their frivolity.

Mr. Flint's wife was overtaken with childbirth as he went up the river, and was delivered of her baby ashore. He gives this idea of the populace at the time: Farthest up the Arkansas, on Six Bull River (near the Indian Territory), was a French mission; next below, descending the Arkansas, was the Mulberry settlement; forty miles above Arkansas Post, was the Bardstown settlement and some cultivated cotton-fields; on the table-land between the Red and Arkansas Rivers, was the settlement of Mount Prairie; the Arkansas Post itself was on a low bluff, ten feet above inundation-mark, upon stoneless, level soil, covered with short oaks and persimmon trees, with the Court House 300 yards from the river, a swamp near by in the rear, and a prairie to the west of the town; fifteen miles below the Post were some huts and clearings at occasional intervals, which continued to the river's mouth; on the Mississippi, below the Arkansas, was a settlement called Ohio; and there was a settlement on the White River, and one on the St. Francis. Mr. Flint computes the whole population of the young Territory at 10,000.

SCHOOLCRAFT'S TOUR OF ARKANSAS.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, fired with the desire to recognize the footsteps of De Soto, descended the White River into Arkansas, in the year 1819. He gives the names of some of the Western steamers at that time: "Tamerlane," "Rising States," "Rifleman," and "Western Engineer." He found a solitary Scotch-Irishman, McGarry, settled on the Upper White, "800 miles from the mouth of the river." The youthful philologist piously planted peach-stones at certain heathen clearings; and he alleged that the White River was "the most beautiful and enchanting, and by far the most transparent," of all tributaries of the Mississippi. He discovered gigantic springs bursting from the ground, and plenty of deer, geese, wild turkey, and fruit. At the present town of Bates were "twelve or fourteen buildings of all sorts," the only village he had seen since leaving Boston. In French days, the lead and copper of the Ozarks were smelted at "Old Peora" (Illinois?); but Moses Austin, American, followed by numerous adventurers, was now making sheet-lead and shot nearer the mines, for New Orleans and Havana. Schoolcraft returned through the mountains as he came, describing the Hot Springs, however.

NUTTALL'S EXPLORATION, 1819.

The exploration of Mr. Nuttall is by far the most perfect account we have of the manners and condition of Arkansas in the year it became a territory. This scientific gentleman left Philadelphia Oct. 2, 1818, "all the way to Pittsburgh, brushing past wagons heavily loaded with merchandise,—the whole road, in fact, like the cavalcade of a continued fair," and reached Pittsburgh Oct. 15. Oct. 21, he left Pittsburgh in a skiff; was delayed at Louisville till Dec. 7; "floated down the current 30 miles a day without labor," passed the mouth of the Ohio Dec. 17, and on the 19th of January came to the first house on the Arkansas River, Madame Gordon's, 16 miles above the White River Cut-Off. The scenery at the Arkansas' mouth," he says, "is almost destitute of everything which is agreeable to human nature; nothing yet appears but one vast, trackless wilderness of trees, a dead solemnity, where the human voice is never heard to echo, where not even ruins of the humblest kind recall its history to mind, or prove a past dominion of man. Back from Gordon's was a settlement of less than half-a-dozen French families, raising cotton and corn. A couple of wheel-boats, loaded with whiskey and flour, were going 300 miles up stream to Cadron, and possibly 650 miles to the fort; they refused the naturalist passage. He walked to Arkansas Post, and found there thirty or forty houses, and the three mercantile houses which did nearly all the business of the Territory: Brahan & Drope, Mr. Lewis, and Monsieur Notrebe. The soil was equal to that of Kentucky, and the climate mild as in the South of Europe. The people wore blanket capeaus, moccasins, and overalls, as in Canada; head kerchiefs instead of hats and bonnets; preferred quackery to the only physician in the place; and, "after an existence of a century, scarcely deserved geographical notice." A road, however, proceeded to Red River and Cadron thus early. There were two cotton-gins; no window-panes; some wild cattle; interminable Indian mounds; and incessant gambling and dancing. Two hundred docile Indians remained.

Mr. Nuttall ascended the river 13 miles to Mooney's settlement of four families; thence to Curran's settlement, which was thrifty; and at Kirkendale's hut he saw the principal Quapaw Chief, who showed him a writing of the recent cession of Quapaw lands, 60,000 square miles for $4,000 in hand, and $1,000 annuity in goods, saving only a reservation on the South Bank, between the Post and Little Rock. Indians and whites foraged for whiskey miscellaneously. In March, Nuttall continued on up to Dardennes, passing several butted families, and describing the strange works of the mound-builders, which strew the Arkansas. At Pine Bluffs lived Major Louismore Vangin, and Michael Le Bonn,—one French, the other Spanish. At the second Pine Bluff, he found one Bartholme, and two or three families, "Indians in habits," who were descended from De Tonty's men. There was but one house between the second Pine Bluffs and "the Little Rock." The peach of Persia was already naturalized generally in the forests of Arkansas; the silk mulberry was spontaneous; there was pasturage at all seasons of the year.

At the Sixth Pine Bluff stood "the Little Rock," where was "the settlement of Mr. Hogan's, or Little Rock," on hills more than 150 feet above the river, thinly covered with trees. A few families lived on both sides, and 20 miles to the south was a settlement on the sources of the Saline Creek of the Washita, numbering nine or ten families. The latter settlement (Benton?) was receiving accessions from Kentucky and Tennessee; it stood upon the road from St. Louis by Little Rock to Hot Springs, to the Post of Washita, and to Mt. Prairie settlement, near Red River.

The next settlement above Little Rock was Piat's; and next Cadron, 150 miles above the Post by land, where the "town-lot" game was being tried by a Mr. McIlmery. "There was not a grist-mill anywhere on the Arkansas, and but one saw-mill. The means of education are nearly proscribed, and the rising generation are growing up in mental darkness, like the French hunters who preceded them." Still, there was superb health on these highlands, and pre-emption claims were already at a premium. Beyond Point Remu Creek, there was quite a settlement of civilized Indians, with whites close up to their frontier, at "The Pecannerie." One of their Cherokee villages bore the name of Galley or Galla,—still extant in Pope County. Only part of the Cherokees had yet removed from their eastern empire; many who had moved to the Arkansas had good houses and fat tables; in all, they numbered 1,500 in the Territory. Nuttall ascended Dardanelle Rock, and beheld that magnificent mountain-panorama which continues to delight every stranger in Arkansas. Above the Pecannerie was Webber's, a metif or mixed trader, chief, and slaveholder; and the celebrated John Rodgers resided near by. The Cherokees were becoming monogamous, avaricious, and fond of property. Nothing else was to be seen of settlements, except the deserted cabins of the whites at "The Mulberry," now Franklin County, which the Indians had appropriated when the whites were removed. April 24, the naturalist arrived at Fort Smith, and was welcomed by Major Bradford, the commandant. There, Dr. Russell assisted him in making collections of plants, minerals, and fossils. The "garrison" consisted of two block-houses and lines of cabins for 70 men.

Mr. Nuttall accompanied the soldiery to the Red River country, to expel white intruders upon the Osage lands; and at Field's Cave, now in Polk County, they found traces of a former outlaw who lived there; and, beyond, came to an emigrant, accompanied by his blind mother, 90 years of age, and to certain desperadoes who had shot some innocent Cherokees. One other house, Varner's, was found on Red River, and below it a small settlement of renegades, who shifted their carcasses between American justice and Spanish San Antonio.

In a subsequent journey from Fort Smith, Nuttall went to the Osage Nation, 8,000 strong, and visited the salt-works, where one proprietor had lately murdered his partner, and sought refuge at Cadron Settlement, to murder more. Still later, Nuttall proceeded down the river to Pecannerie (sixty families), the second place of importance in the Territory, which was full of renegades and horse-thieves. Some little indifferent accessions had also been received at Cadron; and at Little Rock Colonel Hogan had started a town. At Arkansas Post, a citizen had just been sentenced to mutilation for outraging his step-daughter. At the mouth of the Arkansas were the survivors of a vagrant band of religious fanatics from Canada, called Pilgrims, also mentioned by Mr. Flint, and the abandoned rendezvous of Clary's band of river pirates, who had been cleaned out in 1811.

Such was Arkansas Territory when it was received into the Union, in 1819. Thousands of noble lives were spent to recover this country to the Union, after the lapse of half a century.

Major General Miller, the new Governor, went up to Arkansas Post in 1819, upon a steamer entitled, "I'll Try;" and the Secretary of the Territory, Robert Crittenden (brother of John J.), and the Judges of the new Territory, met at the Post.

At the election for Delegate to Congress, in 1820, 1,263 votes were distributed amongst five candidates. William E. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had already established his paper at Little Rock. A paper also existed at the Post; and, in 1821, a third was announced to be published at Davidsonville, Lawrence County. April 1, 1820, the "Comet" ascended the river to Little Rock,—the first steamer to venture to this point. The "Comet" had made the trip from New Orleans in eight days. At this time, the Governor's message adverted to the depreciation of scrip and the want of secure jails. In December of this year, Governor Miller visited various parts of the Territory, and described the "salt-prairies," the horned frogs, and the Hot Springs,—saying of the latter, "you may scald and dress a hog with the water as it comes from the ground." The population was now 14,276, including 1,617 slaves, and there were but nine counties. It was feared that the contemplated Choctaw cession of Arkansas lands "would drive 1,000 persons into Texas," and the lands to be ceded were said to be 500 miles by 100 in extent. The Osage Indians looked upon the newly-arrived Cherokees as intruders, and both sides prepared for war, while the Osages were insolent even up to the guns of Fort Smith. The presentation of vast Spanish claims before Congress, such as the Gabriel and Winter claims, also annoyed the new settlers; the Winter claim asked a thousand acres square,—one authority says about one million acres.

THE OPENING TRADE OF ARKANSAS.

In 1821, the independence of Mexico opened the way for trade to that country, and forthwith Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri opened the way for trade with the northern provinces of Mexico. "It was the work," says Mr. Benton, "of individual enterprise, without the protection or countenance of the Government,—without even its knowledge, and exposed to perpetual danger." Benton introduced a bill to open a road through the Indian tribes to the Arkansas River, and thence over Mexican ground to Santa Fe. Monroe signed it when nearly at the close of his second term, and it was built in the Administration of John Quincy Adams. Van Buren and Fort Smith were the points of departure.

In 1822, a steamer ascended to Fort Smith, and beyond it 180 miles, nearly to the Cherokee Mission, in the Indian Country. "Wonderful land!" says the editor of *Niles' Register*, "with rivers navigable 400 miles, which we are just beginning to hear of!" In 1823, a map of the new Territory was published by private enterprise, by one of its citizens; and, the same year, some silver was discovered. Acting Governor Crittenden indulged in some hard aspersions upon the Federal Government for treating Michigan with partiality, while refusing to extinguish the Quapaw claims in Arkansas.

WESTERN BOUNDARY.

The western boundary of Arkansas was established by act of Congress, 1824, through the exertions of Henry W. Conway, her Delegate. This added 300 miles by 40 to the Territory, equal to one-fourth of the whole, and adaptable for half the whole population. It also added needful salt springs. "Even with this extension," says Benton, "the Territory was still deficient in arable land, not as strong as her frontier position required her to be (since the Florida treaty, giving away Texas, had brought Mexico deep into the Valley of the Mississippi), nor susceptible, on account of swamps and sterile districts, of the population and cultivation implied by her superficial contents."

Very crude and hard elements of society were coming into the State, the North Carolina and Tennessee Scotch prevailing,—races susceptible of civilization, but only as they themselves order it.

ROADS AND INCREASE, 1825-'28.

In 1825 the total population was 15,040; slaves, 1,398. The cultivation of cotton had greatly extended; particular acres yielded 1,800 lbs, and exceptional stalks as many as 425 bolls.

The United States Government was now working vigorously upon a series of military roads for Arkansas, viz.: From Memphis to Little Rock, 136 miles; Little Rock to Fort Smith, 152 miles; Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, 56 miles; Fort Smith to Fort Towson, 190 miles; and Towson to Nachitoches, 320 miles. These roads crossed the river-skeleton of Arkansas, and opened rays of light through the country. What had been described a few years ago as "irksome silence and gloomy solitude," and caused Mr. Nuttall to say: "How many ages may yet elapse before these luxuriant wilds can enumerate a population equal to the Tartarian deserts?" seemed to have developed already into an orderly series of settlements, with paths between them "made straight."

VIOLENCE USURPS ARKANSAS.

Not orderly altogether. The Iliad of violence began this very year, and it is recited in the prints of the time that Mr. H. W. Conway, late Delegate to Congress, had been killed in a duel. The next year, 1828, it was further related that General Edward Hogan, founder of Little Rock, had been murdered, in a grocery-store at Little Rock, by Andrew Scott, late Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory; the victim was stabbed four times in the breast.

THE TERRITORY DEPLETED.

In May, 1828, the new western part of Arkansas was again thrown off, and ceded to the Cherokee Indians by treaty by James Barbour, Secretary of War. Benton at once raised the question whether a law of Congress could be abolished by an Indian treaty. The treaty was, however, confirmed, and it was negotiated really by Barbour's chief clerk, McKinney. The Indians wanted the salt springs, and the Southern Senators voted them part of Arkansas to hasten their removal. Congress gave every settler on the Cherokee cession 320 acres elsewhere to move off, and the rest were subject to military removal. So 12,000 acres were vacated.

MORE MURDERS.

In 1829, there were cast 4,761 votes, and the population was thought to be 20,000. Pope, the fighting Governor, whose Administration was a violent one, intimated that Texas must be occupied by the Americans.

The next affray resulted in the murder of George T. Owen by General Hardy Robinson, 18 miles from Little Rock. C. F. M. Noland next shot Governor Pope's nephew dead in a duel. The furious acrimony of political discussion was commented upon all over the country, and Arkansas enjoyed the worst reputation in the Union. Just at this period a tractable and industrious race of people appeared by direct emigration from Germany: 140 Germans, led by the Baron de Coentge and Count Grolman, as it was recited at Little Rock. Had murders been less plentiful and Germans more numerous, the social state might have become attractive. But, in 1835, we read of yet another affray at Little Rock, where two friends, but a moment before on laughing terms, drew arms upon each other, and one was mortally wounded, the other killed. Great storms and freshets accompanied these crimes, like portents, and we read of drifting steamers rescuing women from tree-tops on the banks.

ARKANSAS A STATE IN THE UNION.

The tantalizing sight of hundreds of emigrants pushing through Arkansas to Texas, without giving the former any consideration, led to a serious political movement at Little Rock to carry Arkansas Territory out of the Union and add it to the Republic of Texas. Judge Ellis, James Clark, and Mr. Carson, "late of North Carolina," were named as Delegates to Texas; but this precipitated the admission of Arkansas as a State into the American Union. June 15, 1836, Arkansas and Michigan were admitted, side by side. Michigan had then about double the number of people Arkansas had; it has now made the gap two-thirds.

C. F. M. Noland was made the Commissioner to carry the new State Constitution to Washington. He was a native of Virginia, a West Point Cadet, an Officer of Dragoons, and afterwards a fighting editor and humorist in Arkansas. He is referred to elsewhere in these notes. When Arkansas was admitted, the State debt was $3,694; the jails were out of order; the Capitol edifice at Little Rock was unfinished, and work had stopped upon it; and the State Constitution, permitting only two banks, had tightened money-affairs; so said Governor J. S. Conway.

THE FIGHT OVER ARKANSAS COMING IN.

The admission of Arkansas involved long debate in Congress. It was admitted simultaneously with Michigan, according to a tacit understanding that the Slave and Free States should come in alternately, as had Maine and Missouri in 1820. To James Buchanan was confided the Arkansas bill. Six votes only were cast against it in the Senate,—Henry Clay, Porter, of Louisiana, Knight and Robbins, of Rhode Island, voting nay "because the Arkansas people had been guilty of revolutionary proceedings in forming a State Constitution without previous authority of Congress." Senator Prentiss, and Swift, of Vermont, voted nay "because the new Constitution sanctioned perpetual slavery." Buchanan said that it provided for the trial of slaves by jury, which was more liberal than any of the Slaveholding States. In the House, Henry A. Wise and others tried to crowd Arkansas in before Michigan, and Caleb Cushing vigorously attacked the clauses in the Arkansas code, which prohibited emancipation, and declared that the General Assembly should never prevent the importation of slave-property. Cushing foretold the social history of Arkansas in this sentence:

"I cannot sanction a Constitution or Government which undertakes to foreclose in advance the progress of Civilization and of Liberty forever!"

John Quincy Adams also moved an amendment that the public lands in Arkansas should never be taxed, nor their disposal affected by the new State, nor should Congress be construed to have assented to the extreme slavery provisions. James K. Polk was Speaker during this debate, and Speight, of North Carolina, presided over the Committee of the Whole. After twenty-five hours continuous session, during which there were two calls of the House, and threats, cat-calls, drunken scenes, personal reflections, and "an affair of honor," Adams' amendment was rejected. There were only 50 votes against passing the Arkansas bill to a third reading. Thus, with the impertinent assumption of perpetual slavery put forward in a Constitution made without authority, Arkansas was baptized into the Union like a young ruffian, and wrangled over as if it were the disputed offspring of a couple of border nymphs.

THE STATE EATS CLAY.

The new State showed its hand in party politics by electing Presidential Electors for Van Buren; Michigan did the same. Next time they divided, Arkansas repeating the courtesy for Van Buren, Michigan going for Harrison. The twin States united on Polk in 1845, on Cass in 1849, and on Pierce in 1853; but in 1857 Michigan went for Fremont. The relative strength of parties was thus shown in Arkansas in 1836: The Whig got 3,222 votes; the Democratic, 5,338. The Legislature commanded its Senators to vote for the expunging of the resolutions of censure against Andrew Jackson, and sent two of his intensest admirers to the United States Senate. Archibald Tell, of the same party school, went to Congress without opposition the next year.

MURDER IN THE ARKANSAS STATE HOUSE.

In 1838, an affray occurred in the State Capitol which caused a thrill of horror to go round the land,—indeed, round all civilization,—not less for the bloody desecration of the Halls of Legislation, than for the nonchalant verdict which released the murderer. Colonel John Wilson left the Chair of the House of Representatives, the 4th of December, 1837, while the House was in session at Little Rock, and cut to death, with his Bowie-knife, Joseph J. Anthony, a member. Nothing like this had occurred in the Southwest, although, in 1837, a lawyer named Grymes, in the neighboring State of Louisiana, had invaded the State House, and shot and wounded the Speaker, Labranche.

Wilson was from Clark County, in Southern Arkansas; Anthony from Randolph, on the Missouri border. Wilson was at the head of one of the two State Banks,—the Real Estate Bank, a corrupt concern, which lent money to planters and took mortgages upon their farms. The end of that bank proved to be, that, in the year 1870, above $500,000 of bonds issued to it by the State were reassumed, for as fraudulent a motive, as they had been issued more than thirty years before. The old generation sold those bonds for $125,000, and the new one has taken them up and paid back interest for thirty-four years, or about 240 per cent,—thus paying $1,700,000 for bonds hypothecated at $125,000. Who shall say which generation was most corrupt,—desperado or adventurer?

The President of this corrupt bank, Wilson, with a majority at his back, had been selected Speaker for his power to intimidate. He, like all the rest, went armed in and out of place, and the members and the lobby were in the habit of practising with fire-arms in a grove on the State House bluff, within hearing of the Government. Wilson had grown very sensitive about the attacks made upon the bank, and Anthony placed the last feather upon his patience in this fatal day's proceedings. It was the immemorial question in Arkansas of paying rewards for wolf scalps, to annihilate wolves. The question was, who should constitute the Board of Certification, to prove that the wolf had been killed once and no more. A member proposed that each certificate be signed by two Judges and certain Justices of the Peace.

"I move to amend by adding, 'And by the President of the Real Estate Bank.'"

It was Anthony who made the amendment. He got in his joke, but it lost him his life. The general laughter had hardly subsided before the ferocious Speaker had drawn his Bowie-knife, and deliberately walked through the House toward the jester. His knife had a blade nine inches in length. Anthony also drew a knife with a blade twelve inches long, the veritable Arkansas tooth-pick. Face to face, dead silence in the House, none interfering, these two began to pass at each other, till Wilson was cut in the arm badly, and both were gashed in other places. Blood ran, and the place looked like a slaughter-house. While Anthony seemed yet to have the advantage, he threw his great knife at Wilson, expecting that its size and weight would answer in place of an arm to drive it. The knife fell, ringing on the floor, and then the maimed wretch stood with nothing between him and eternity but a raised chair. It was in the power of any humane man in the House to have saved a fellow-being's life at that instant, but no man raised voice or hand. The Speaker gave the chair a twist, and reached his knife beneath it for nothing short of a vital spot. The knife went straight as the murderous wish, and Anthony fell upon the floor of the Legislature, dead. The Moderator was the murderer; the Law was the first desperado in Arkansas.

The party, of course, and the bank-lobby, rallied around the living hero. He had fought in the war of 1812; he had only obeyed a passionate instinct, they said; and they had tantalized him beyond endurance. He was acquitted by a jury of his peers,—peers truly in this case, neither more nor less,—under this form: "Guilty of excusable homicide." But it was thought best, as there might be some State bonds yet to dispose of abroad, to "retire" Mr. Wilson from the Legislature. This freedom the hero did not resent. He is said to have lived many years between Texas and Arkansas, "regretting" the occurrence; but Mr. Woodruff, Jr., of the Little Rock *Gazette*, assured me that he was "an estimable man," and that "it," the murder, was all done in a minute's passion.

ARKANSAS STEALS THE SMITHSONIAN FUND.

In September, 1838, the Hon. Richard Rush having deposited in the United States Treasury the sum of $515,000,—the legacy in full of the late James Smithson,—it was invested in Arkansas State funds. It was lost, and the United States had to replace it. Thus political and social barbarism in Arkansas was wasting the capital set aside by a liberal foreigner to found the Smithsonian Institution. About the same time, the New York *Evening Post* attacked Senator Sevier and the Vice President, Richard M. Johnson, for negotiating Arkansas funds in the East.

ARKANSAS CROSSES THE GREAT DESERT.

May 1, 1839, the first of a series of caravans to follow the same long and romantic path, started from Van Buren, Ark., to Chihuahua, Mexico, via Santa Fe,—a distance of 700 miles. Forty men and eighteen wagons constituted the train, and forty dragoons escorted it part of the way. This feature of Arkansas life was for years alluring to young men and lads imaginative about wandering travel. We hear at this time that the bonds have been sold in Europe, and that there are "now only $1,300,000 of them left." The census of 1840 showed 94,903 people in Arkansas, inclusive of 19,935 slaves; the male population exceeded the females by above 6,000. Violence raged again, and the business of lynching on a wholesale plan was adopted by entire communities.

FINIS.

At this point I close the chronicle for the present, to resume it in a final letter.

GATH.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON POLITICS.

LENA, Ill., Oct. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While the religious press generally are showing a most alarming obliquity with regard to political matters, it is refreshing to find one whose editors do not see in the President a man who can do no wrong. The *Standard* has several times suggested that there had been too much of the brother-in-law business; and has also said that the Postmaster General had better be looking after his duties, instead of making political speeches. In its last issue (Oct. 17th), it published an article on "The Rise and Fall of Demagogues," taken from the New York *Nation*, which virtually charges the leaders of the party in power with being the veriest of demagogues, and points to the present Liberal movement as the means of relief.

While the writer of this communication respects the office of the religious press, yet truth compels him to say that generally, in political morals, they have heretofore been, as they are now, very unsafe guides. Twenty years ago, Slavery was apologized for, if not openly defended, by many of them; while it was left to such papers as the New York *Tribune*, and a few openly Anti-Slavery papers whose managers were not always Orthodoxy, to educate the people in the right way. Now, we find the religious press speaking boldly for the party in power, and against Reconciliation and Reform. They are alarmed at what they consider the apostasy of Horace Greeley. Say these righteous Pharisees, "Behold that man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them."

Yet we believe that the spirit of the Divine Master will prevail; and that, although the Priest and Levite may pass by on the other side, the Good Samaritan will bind up, and pour oil and wine into the wounds of the plundered South. There is none in the nation who knows better how great has been her sin, how terrible her punishment, and how to make her loyal and prosperous, than Horace Greeley.

LIBERAL.

PERSONAL.

Theophile Gautier, the French poet, is dead.

—Alden P. Loring, Harvard "stroke" in the race with Oxford, has been admitted to the Boston bar.

—Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, has added to his princely gift of $250,000, $30,000 for a University Chapel at Ithaca.

—William E. Robinson, ex-M. C., of Brooklyn, is about to start the *Shamrock* newspaper (weekly), devoted to the cause of Ireland.

—John S. Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, member of the Senate of Canada, has just been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, with the counties of which Sherbrooke is the centre for his Judicial district. He is a brother of Professor Sanborn, of Dartmouth College.

—The indefatigable Mrs. Gaines suddenly reappears in her old arena, and again brings before the New Orleans City Council a proposal to compromise her large claim on the city.

—Premier Blake and Treasurer McKenzie, of the Ontario Ministry, have resigned, to sit in the Dominion Parliament, and the Lieutenant Governor has called Vice Chancellor Mowatt to form a new Cabinet.

—Henri Rochefort has received the large sum of £2,000 from a London publishing house for the English translation of his "History of the Second Empire." The principal feature of the work is a detailed biography of the Ex-Empress Eugene previous to her marriage to Napoleon III.

—David Ream, who sued Philip Thompson, of Grandview, Iowa, for defamation of character, lying damages at $20,000, was awarded *one cent* by the jury in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, on Friday last. This throws the bulk of costs on Ream, and will cost him dear, as no case in the United States Courts is entertained involving a sum less than $500.

—A lady who met the author "Ouida" in London—in fact, lived in the same house with her—describes her as exceedingly eccentric. She is middle-aged, plain, but wierd-looking, and drives in the most bizarre fashion. Her associates are entirely gentlemen. She makes pets of various uncanny animals, surrounds herself with all manner of curious objects, keeps the most irregular hours, and generally impresses one as a cross between a sorceress and a lunatic.

NEBRASKA.

The Leading Feature of the Recent State Election.

Serious Charge Against the Republican Candidate for Governor.

The Contest Conducted on the Issue of Corruption, and Corruption Wins the Day.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The October election has come and gone against us, but we in Nebraska feel to thank God and take courage. The Radicals have again obtained the Government in this young State,—a State that has had the worst set of rulers, a bigger set of thieves,—men of less brain, than any of the young States; but still it grows and prospers, in material wealth, in larger proportions than any of the other States during the first six years of their existence. This, too, in spite of all the distressing calamities, in the shape of courts of impeachment and jobbery, that have befallen it.

The election in Nebraska has its lesson. Even with its comparatively small vote, it is instructive. With an increase of population of 70,000 in the last year, conceded to be four-fifths Republican, the majority is no greater than four years ago. If party ties could have bound the elements of the party to Grantism, the majority would have been 10,000; but the ties have been broken; men have thrown off the shackles that would have bound them to the recognition of the principle that power, in order to be enduring as well as pleasing, must have its *silver* lining.

We understand fully here, in our own midst, the power of money. In the young days of the Territory, it saved the Capital to Omaha; it procured the stuffing of the ballot-box that made the Territory a State; it elevated to the office of Governor, in 1870, a man who was subsequently impeached for stealing the money of the School-Fund. Money has kept the Radicals in power, and has given them a new lease; and now we have the inglorious spectacle of a man being elected to the office of Governor, in 1872, who has been convicted in the public press, upon sworn testimony, of having sold his vote, while a member of the Legislature, for $3,000. The Radicals have elected him, claiming that the offence was outlawed, because it was committed in 1857. Outlawed, is it? Can the sale of a man's honor ever outlaw? When his honor has been bartered away once, what is there left, as a capital for future investments?

But the Radical leaders are all as devoid of capital in that regard as the newly-elected Governor; consequently, they enjoyed the story of his crime, and delighted to do him honor by casting their votes for one whom they knew was no better and no worse than themselves.

How long, think you, this Government will stand up under such and other like inflictions?

Men are bought and sold in the market like sheep in their shambles, and convicted of it; but still they are taken up, under the cry of Party, party, and foisted upon the people, by the party-managers; and the people—the honest, church-going people—do not see the fraud. Is it because *they* are as corrupt as the politicians?

It is to be hoped that this day and generation will never witness another civil strife; but, if it does come, the great first cause will be the corruption of the people; and, until they learn that the only price paid to man should be the plaudits of a *virtuous* people for the vindication of a better and holier manhood, there is danger of its coming.

HISTORY.

Robert H. Furnas, the newly-elected Governor, came to this Territory about seventeen years ago. In 1857 he was sent by his county to the Legislature, then held in Omaha. The great and all-absorbing scheme of the politicians was the Capitol-removal from Omaha. Various projects were started, but all proved abortive, because the people of Omaha had money enough to procure the requisite number of votes to defeat them.

In 1857, the moneyed men of this then young city raised $6,000 and saved the Capitol. Furnas and another member are said to have got it. This has been the prevailing opinion of all good Republicans and Democrats since then. It has been used against Furnas in several State Conventions, and, two years ago, caused his defeat for the nomination of Governor. This time, he made it; and the old residents, now grown respectable and above buying men, and thinking that a once-bribed man was better for them than an honest Democrat, kept their lips sealed, and said they had forgiven and wanted to forget. All men did not happen to be in a forgetting mood, and, from whispers at first, the charge grew into large proportions, and finally, under the whip of party, Colonel Furnas threw down the challenge to prove it.

Then came the battle. The Omaha *Herald* made the charge, openly, that he sold his vote for $3,000, in gold, on the Capitol-removal question. Affidavits of men knowing the circumstances were procured, and everybody, but the old settlers, were staggered and amazed at the proof. There was no dodging it, then; and, under the party-lash again, Furnas gave up the joint discussions with his opponent, and came to Omaha and commenced a libel suit against the Omaha *Herald*. Furnas lifted up his hand and swore that he never got the money. Mind you, he has never denied the contract, but his friends say, for him, that he let somebody steal the lucre. Here was a poser again. The defendants then turned the case over to their attorneys, and, within four days from the time of the service of summons, the *Herald* published the following testimony of David Moffat, Jr., Cashier of the First National Bank of Denver:

Fifth Interrogation. State what, if anything, you know about Robert W. Furnas, the plaintiff, stipulating to receive, or of his having received, money as a consideration for his vote as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nebraska Territory, in the winter of the years 1856-'57, for or against the removal of the Capital of the Territory from Omaha; state fully and particularly all you know about it.

Answer. There was the sum of three thousand dollars deposited in the bank in which I was teller, to be paid to Robert W. Furnas on the condition that he voted for the retention of the Capital at Omaha. I issued a certificate of deposit, payable on the condition above mentioned, to the order of Robert W. Furnas, and delivered that certificate to Benjamin P. Rankin. After the adjournment of the Legislature that winter, Mr. Rankin and Robert W. Furnas came into the bank, with the certificate properly endorsed, and satisfied me that its conditions had been complied with, and I paid over the money.

The *Herald* was vindicated; the charge was proven; and the corruptionist of 1857 was handed over to the corruptionists of 1872 to be dealt with, and they elected him. There is nothing like being consistent, but what a commentary upon public morals!

THE OMAHA HERALD.

This paper has led a valiant set of men on to a hard-fought battle. It has done a noble service, and covered itself all over with laurels. It must be remembered that heretofore it has been Democratic, but is now in the advance of men who are fighting for Reconciliation and Reform. Its editor, Dr. George L. Miller, a true and pungent writer, is a man whom the Chadbands and Joseph Sawfaces of the Omaha *Tribune and Republican* cannot pull down, molest, or make afraid. He tells the truth about their jobs and tricks, and they squirm under the fire. In this fight with Furnas, he is vindicated just as the court of impeachment vindicated him in his charge upon David Butler in 1870.

The testimony is being filled up mountain-high as to the truth of the *Herald's* charge. The trial will take place in November, unless the suit be withdrawn, which will probably be done. But, if a trial is had, the result will be much worse than the confession, which will be the natural verdict upon a withdrawal of the suit. But then we have grown under the administration of thieves; why not under the administration of perjurers?

QUIP.

THE "JAURIET FIRE-BOX."

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The able article upon the Locomotive, published in Monday's TRIBUNE, in reference to my "Fire-Box" and myself, misspelled my name, or rather used another name, C. F. Jewett, in place of my own, C. F. Jauriet.

I would not trouble you to correct this error, as my "Fire-Box," among railroad men, is popularly known as the "Jauriet Fire-Box;" but an article so able, exhaustive, and interesting, will I predict, be read very generally in this and perhaps foreign countries. It would be a source of personal gratification, therefore, that my name should be correctly published in connection with my "Fire-Box," which has saved, is saving, and will save hereafter, millions of dollars to railroads per annum in the consumption of coal, and will prevent the public from suffering the nuisance of coal-gas and cinders, when riding in cars drawn by locomotives using it. Yours truly.

C. F. JAURIET.

CARL SCHURZ.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following appeared in the New York *Staats-Zeitung* of the 12th inst., which I herewith re-translate:

CARL SCHURZ'S INCORRUPTIBLENESS.

The *Evening Post*, of San Francisco, has the following: "Last Saturday, there was exhibited in the show-window of a broker's office a magnificent set of diamonds, which was shortly sold to one of our rich merchants. This set of jewels has rather an interesting history. Last winter, one of our large wool-factories, in the northern part of the city, sent an agent to Washington to complete a title to land which had been donated to the same by the city. This agent was very kindly received by Carl Schurz, who assisted him as much as was in his power in prosecuting his just claims. The stockholders desired to express their gratitude for these services, bought the above diamonds, and forwarded them per express to Schurz. Schurz returned the $2,000 jewels with a letter, in which he said that both he and his wife were of the opinion that the wife of a Senator ought not to wear diamonds, save such as her husband might be able to purchase, and that he, therefore, could not accept the gift. The donors thereupon resolved to sell the ornaments, and thus they came to the broker's office. If the disinterestedness of the Senator needed any verification, this would abundantly prove it."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A cathedral to cost $1,000,000 is projected by Providence (R. I.) Catholics.

—The State of Iowa counts 162,781 citizens liable to do military duty.

—Galesburg has bought the college park of Knox College, for $21,000.

—The New York Central Railroad Company has decided to construct a freight track around Syracuse.

—A shipment of choice California fruit was recently made from San Francisco to Dublin, Ireland, to fill a special order.

—A renewed effort is being made to consolidate Rock Island and Moline, under one city government; in which case the name of Moline ought to be chosen, leaving Rock Island to designate the Island and its arsenal.

—The Gilmore testimonial entertainment at the Boston Coliseum, last Wednesday evening, was a fair success, in spite of stormy weather.

—The flouring-mill of Gunday & Burtreyer, at Rockfield, Ind., was burned the 24th. Loss $30,000, with no insurance.

—On the 18th there were due at San Francisco twenty vessels from the East and twenty-three from European ports, out over 110 days.

—Advices from Fort Garry state that a large body of Sioux Indians is reported on the road from that settlement. It was not understood whether they were friendly or otherwise.

—The American Missionary Association will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at Racine, Wis., commencing Wednesday next. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, Ill., will preach the opening sermon.

—A principal of a fashionable private school in New York city, which is attended only by the children of the *elite* of that metropolis, writes to the Bureau of Education that there are over $20,000 due the institution under his charge for tuition, and that not one cent can be collected.

—The Boston Board of Aldermen has passed an order authorizing the extension of Washington street to Haymarket Square, at an estimated expense of $1,500,000. The estimated cost of widening School street to 60 feet on the northeasterly side, and extending it 60 feet wide to Devonshire street, is $1,159,750.

—The "laws" passed by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania make a volume of 1,493 pages, and contains 1,145 laws. Of this mass of legislation, only 48 laws, covering 75 pages, are general.

—The *Cross Gazette* says that, of the five places in Germany where gaming tables have hitherto been allowed, Ems has already closed the doors of its kursaal for the last time, and that the bank's profits this year amount to about $325,000. Baden-Baden and Nauheim close upon the 31st of October, Wiesbaden and Homburg upon the 31st of December.

—At Jarrow, near South Shields, England, on the 20th ult., the outer wall, next the Tyne, of the chemical factory belonging to Messrs. Kemins, fell into the river, carrying with it a series of bleaching-powder chambers, and other portions of the works. The damage is estimated at $200,000. No lives were lost.

—The Montreal steamer Pictou in going down the Lachine Canal the 24th, collided with the gate of the St. Paul locks, breaking them open. The accident is not of a serious character. Some days will probably be required for repairs, interrupting river traffic.

—The Council Bluffs *Republican* says: "At the low price of corn, and the price it is likely to bring the coming winter, it will undoubtedly be cheaper for fuel than coal or wood. We have heard persons who have tried the experiment say that corn, at 22 cents per bushel of 72 lbs., was cheaper than soft coal at $7 per ton. It makes a very hot fire, is easily lighted, will last as long as soft coal, and is much cleaner to use.

— Judge Agnew, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, in his decision in the case of Barsal vs. Kilpatrick, the oil case, draws a distinction between gamblers and speculators, which is interesting to business men. The Judge says substantially that all dealers who operate on margins only, without investing or intending to invest any other capital in the business than just enough to pay their "differences," are gamblers, and as such are not entitled to the protection of law in enforcing their contracts.

—Conductor J. B. Percy, of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, was shot and killed, last Monday night, by a man who had been ejected at Marshfield Station, for refusing to pay his fare. The murderer, who has been arrested, says he is a resident of Illinois, and gives his name as V. T. Corn wall.

—From recent arrivals from Pembina it is learned that the Joint Boundary Commissions have located boundary-posts at points 700 feet north of the posts located by Major Long in 1823, and about 1,100 yards south of the line located by Captain Heap in 1871. The new line is about 2½ miles north of Pembina, and brings the English Custom House inside of our territory. Both commissions are now over at Lake of the Woods, where they are establishing a line. This, and also one or two intermediate points, they expect to complete by the first of November. The English Commission will then go into winter quarters, which they are building about four miles north of the line at Pembina. The American Commission will go to Detroit, Mich., for the winter, where they will work out their observations, and get ready for a renewal of their present labors about June 1.

Merle d'Aubigne.

Of Merle d'Aubigne, the noted Swiss author, who died in Geneva, Oct. 21, Ralph Keeler, in an article on "Geneva" in *Harper's Magazine* for November, speaks as follows:

"Merle d'Aubigne has never taken any part in the politics of his native city. A genial old man of 78 years, he lives sometimes at his little country house on the lake, sometimes in his apartment in the Rue Eynard. He is the founder of the Free Church of Geneva, which differs from the cantonal Protestant Church in that it is more like that of our Methodists, and believes in the separation of Church and State; for it may be necessary to state that the Government of Geneva carries its liberality in ecclesiastical matters so far as to keep up the established Protestant Church, and to pay the Roman Catholic priests besides. The Russians have one of their magnificent gilded churches here. The English have their church, and the Jews their synagogue. So that any class of people have a right, like those following Merle d'Aubigne, to support themselves in perfect religious freedom. It is now over forty years since the historian of the Reformation established this Swiss Methodism, and it already has its connections in France, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States. Merle d'Aubigne has for years been at the head of the theological school in Geneva, teaching its doctrines. The students come to him now when he does not feel strong enough to go out. He had just dismissed a class from his dining-room, on the afternoon of my visit. There is something scholarly in the kind old man's face. His eyes look all the brighter for their heavy, over-arching eyebrows. He speaks English admirably, and one of his twenty published volumes is in that language. It is called 'Germany, England, and Scotland; or Recollections of a Swiss Minister.' It was printed in London in 1848. His second wife, the mother of his young family, is an Irish lady. He has a brother in the United States, who, I have been told, lost a good deal of money for him in our civil war. But he is still by no means poor. His English edition of the 'History of the Reformation' has had an almost unparalleled sale in Great Britain."

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL

Exposure of Secretary Bo Recent Operations.

Speech by the Hon. James B New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct.

One of the most notable and speeches of the year is that by the Hon. Brooks, of this city, delivered in New H the 18th inst. It treats of Government cial abuses, and contains a startling Boutwell's recent operations, and their profits to his favorites in Wall street. Brooks said:

"On Oct. 4, greenbacks and gold having made scarce in Wall street artificially, gold being high and stocks low, Gov was invoked to interfere on Gentlemen distinguished for their Wall street and in Washington were in tion with the Assistant Secretary of the ury, the Secretary not being in Wash but stumping in Indiana. What was done by General Grant's own the Treasury, upon the solicitation of York bankers and brokers; and the kept secret from all others but their own until the Monday following. The Gov operators in secret began to operate it on their secret tip on Friday noon, and they had from 4 to Oct. 7 secretly to in, not only in New York, but in Boston, delphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere Saturday, other Wall street operators see, from the operations of the pets ites of the Government, that something the wind, and some followed suit and thereby. But the secret was not publicly to the whole street, or to the country, till 7,—Monday. Mr. Boutwell, in September given out his usual notice of how much gold he would sell ber, and how many bonds buy. On Monday, Oct. 7, it was officially nounced that the Government would $5,000,000 in gold and buy $5,000,000 in addition to the official notice given. The effect was electrical in Wall and not only there, but among moneyed over the country; with the additional if this did not do for the speculators, of greenbacks would be reissued to currency. Now, I am not going to indulge any figures of speech on the table I hold hand, and that I am about to to you, but in figures I am going to show that possession of secret was worth millions to somebody, possessors of it, I have no doubt, lion at least,—not all, it may be, for the for an election took place in Pennsylvania Tuesday ensuing. The table shows the ments in stocks from Oct. 4 to Oct. 18, profits of the two weeks' speculation to body, the chief profits of which were those who had the great secret of Friday

Mr. Brooks here exhibited an accurate showing that the aggregate advance of American securities from Oct. 4 to Oct. exceeded $41,000,000. Mr. Brooks proceeded:

"When the Treasury Department made sudden and remarkable deviation from its lar monthly programme for October, only a few days previous, money on call pledge of stock securities, was as high as ¼ of 1 per cent diem, or, in plainer terms, 91¼ per per annum; while prime mercantile paper discounted in open market at 12 to 15 per per annum. After the outflow of gold greenbacks from the Treasury on account of large operation, money on call in Wall street clined from 91¼ per cent per annum to 5 and per cent, with exceptions as low as per cent, while mercantile paper clined only from 12 and 15 per to 9 and 12 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the speculators were enabled to obtain money a decline of about 85 per cent per annum, merchants could get it only three per cent er. This shows the complete farce of the Treasury gold sale and bond purchase a movement to assist merchants Gold on Friday, October was 114¾@115, when the Treasury clique menced to sell, and on Friday and Saturday many millions were sold on short contracts large profit. Foreign exchange has advanced per cent in gold, which operates against merchants, who have to make remittances this season."

The New York State Parks.

From the Albany Argus.

At the late session of the Legislature an act was passed establishing a Commission of State Parks for the State of New York, Horatio Seymour, Patrick H. Agan, William A. Wheeler, Verplanck Colvin, and Franklin B. Hough were appointed Commissioners under this act, to hold office for two years, to serve without compensation. It is made the duty of these Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of providing for vesting in the State the title to the timber regions lying within the counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer and Hamilton, and converting the same into a public park; such Commissioners to report the result of their labors, together with such suggestions as they may have to present to the Legislature at its next session.

Mr. Verplanck Colvin has been especially diligent in attending to this business. Under his personal superintendence, the survey, for this season, was commenced in July—the southern portion of Hamilton County being first entered, and the work thence advanced into Warren County. Afterwards the work of triangulating the numerous mountain summits of the Adirondacks was undertaken, and stations were selected on Lake Champlain from which, as a base, the angular observations were gradually and laboriously performed, and connected over the whole mountain wilderness region.

Besides climbing and measuring nearly all the higher Adirondack peaks, and locating them by theodolite observations, Mt. Seward was again ascended and measured, and one night was passed in camp nearly upon the open crest, it being very cold and snowing. Subsequently the lake region was entered, and the remainder of the season was principally devoted to the locating and mapping of both lakes and rivers. The first boat ever placed upon Lakes Colden and Avalanche was this season hewn by the guides from a cedar tree, and with its aid soundings were made in both the lakes mentioned.

From the Beaver River country, on the 17th inst., the high Adirondack peaks were seen covered with snow presenting a magnificent appearance. Though bears and deer have been plentiful, neither the party nor their guides have had time to pursue them; yet many interesting natural historical observations have been made. Passing down Beaver River, they emerged at Lowville, in Lewis County, reaching this city on Sunday.

Indian Outrages in Hood County, Texas—General McKenzie's Battle with the Redskins.

Weatherford, (Oct. 14) Correspondence of the Dallas (Tex.) News.

Deeming the Indian news just received of some interest to your patrons, I state briefly that brought by a gentleman direct from Fort Griffin. A despatch from General McKenzie to Colonel Wood, commanding post at Fort Griffin, states that General McKenzie had fought a heavy body of Indians, killing twenty-three men and capturing 120 women and children, which he sent to Griffin. Colonel Woods refused to show the official despatch,—supposed cause being the number of killed and wounded of his own men. The escort says one man killed and twelve or fifteen wounded.

A lady in the edge of Hood County was killed last night with two of her children, also another lady wounded. A posse was in close pursuit when they crossed the Palo Pinto road this morning early, about nine miles from this place.

Rattlesnakes Fighting.

From the Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

Mr. W. H. Dickson, who lives near Des Arc, while passing through an old field grown up with weeds, had his attention attracted by a noise a few rods distant, and went to see what caused it. He discovered two large rattlesnakes fighting, and watched the battle for some time. They would raise their heads nearly three feet from the ground and strike at each other, inserting their poisonous fangs in the bodies of each and then release themselves and do the same thing over again. During the fight they would occasionally emit a white looking fluid from their mouths. Mr. Dickon shot one of them and the other escaped. He afterwards found the other dead near where the battle was fought. One of them was five feet long, large, and had seventeen rattles. The other was six feet long, slender, and had twenty-six rattles. This is the first time we ever heard of rattlesnakes fighting. It is death to the victor as well as to the vanquished.

SERVICE FOR SERV

Presentation of Elegant S to the Building Committ Chamber of Commerce.

meeting of the Board of of Commerce was hel noon for the purpose of present silver service to each of the me Building Committee as an acknowl their energy and capability in the w the new and splendid building no by the Board of Trade. The costly gifts were displayed in their rich with satin, each piece containing the "Presented by the Chamber of C while the largest piece of each set be graved *fac simile* of the noble ed They are from the jewelry house of Co., Wabash avenue, and are of the sign and finest execution, costing meeting was attended by the full rectors, together with the President, dent, and several leading members o of Trade. Lyman Blair called the order, and briefly stated its object.

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

The duty of making the presentati upon Mr. O. K. A. Hutchinson, wh follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BUILDING COMMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I have been your co-Directors to present to you the these cases; and, in doing so, allow me t do not offer you these sets because of th value, nor because we think you expect a consciousness that by you were set in m wheels of toil for the re-erection of ber of Commerce; that by your direct run for twelve months without interrupt friction, without accident, and with suc result—we have no doubt you regard as a ward for your labors. Nor do we prese cause we regard this as a novel ceremon there is danger of its being numbered am arts; but because we desire to express to formal manner our grateful acknowledgm promptness in commencing, and your en pleting, the finest building ever erecte space of one year—whose Buena Vista sto wrought into forms and proportions so e elegant that the whole structure presents (beautiful view) unsurpassed, and perhap in this or any other American city. Accep tlemen, if you please, these articles as a s sion of our recognition of your services t profit what a year ago seemed to be a gr disaster, and in so building the new t ceased to regret the old.

The members of the Building Daniel A. Jones, George C. Walker, L. Hancock, in turn neatly expre grateful appreciation of the elegan nials.

RESOLUTION.

D. K. Pearsons presented the follo lution, which was unanimously adopte

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockho Chamber of Commerce, and the thanks of community, are due to Daniel A. Jone Walker, and John L. Hancock for their the future of Chicago, for their prompt time when all hearts were enshrouded their wisdom in devising, and for th erecting this noble mart of trade.

MR. PEARSONS

proceeded to make the following rema

GENTLEMEN: Astronomers say that when rives at the zenith, it for a moment stand the 9th of October the Sun of Commerce, for a moment stood still, and you, gentlem Chamber of Commerce, by your prompt de brave action, started the wheels of commerc ing to the City of Chicago and to the worl work on their Chamber of Commerce was move. When this decision was made, yo know whether our banks had a dollar left, surance Companies could pay a penny. A Brave men stood still and looked eye to was dark as a funeral pall. We had not he world's charities at that time. For your tion in that critical hour you are justly en thanks of the city. You struck the key-not whole city has kept up the time, unt are the marvel of the Nineteenth Centu have only begun. All honor to you, gent have carried to completion this model build ly, gentlemen of the Building Committee, think Uncle Sam has treated you rightly done so, he would have placed the buildi government structures in your hands. side of one year, can erect so noble an edifi might be expected to complete, and have in ning order, the handsomest Custom House Office in the world, a great deal quicker th government officials on this continent.

J. W. Preston, President of the Trade, in the name of that body, tend gratulations upon the success with Building Committee had carried the to completion, and referred with pri magnificent hall provided for the u Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

David M. Ford is after the Chicago W Gas Pipe Company again. This time h a bill in the Superior Court (41,037) the Company from selling or assignin erty. Petitioner writes that on the 22d 1871, and for many years previous, he gaged in the manufacturing busine finding himself unable to obtain his co made the facts known to his creditors, date given, the result being that the agreed with him to form a company, on of a stock capital of $320,000, to ac the assets and property a then stood; the corporation being co of A. B. Meeker, P. P. Burtis, Samu O. W. Potter, Louis Wahl, Joseph E. M Frank Sturges, under an existing act State Legislature, approved Feb. 1 and named the David M. Ford Manuf Company; Louis Wahl being first Pr Joseph E. Moss first Secretary and Tr and the term of the Company being fifty years. On the formation of the C petitioner made a formal proposition sale of his leasehold interests in lands and buildings, and for the transf stock, and arbitrators were agreed up fixed the amount at $321,767.66. Inst were executed, transferring the prop consideration of such a sum to be paid, ing nothing as a security except the tioner would possess as a condition. Th pany gave him stock certificates to the a $280,000, at par value, but refused to balance, and hence the action. He clai he has a lien on the property for the bal the purchase money, and charges that he prehensive for the safety of his security, sequence of the bad management of th cern, by which the shares have depre value 50 per cent, and which may ultima duce the value much more. He prays much of the property as will pay his fu be sold for his benefit.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The following is the verdict in the r condemnation case,—Chicago, Milwauke Paul Railroad Company v. John F. Eberl al.: That the petitioners take of the re ents, Herman Segelken and Gesena Seg land, described in the petition and answe and twenty-seven hundredths (2 27-100) a land; and that respondents, Herman Se and Gesena Segelken, are entitled to the s $2,724 for value of land taken, and $4,0 damages, in full compensation for same.

Also, that the petitioners take of the res ents, John and Matilda Costello, of the already described, one and sixty-two dredths (1 62-100) acres of land, paying for $2,502 value, and $4,000 damages.

Also, that the petitioners take of Orville and L. C. Page's land, already described, t thirty-two hundredths (2 32-100) acres of paying therefor $4,475 for value, but no ages.

Also, of Nathan and Caroline Wright's two and thirty-four hundredths (2 34-100) paying therefor $5,850 for value, and damages.

Also, of Solomon and Maria T. Smith's eight hundred and eighty-one one-thousa (881-1,000) of an acre, paying therefor for value, but no damages.

Also, of John Nuit and Henry Brooks' seven hundred and eighty-six thousa (786-1,000) of an acre, paying therefor value, and $2,375 damages.

Also, of Joseph B. Talcott's land, one hun one thousandths (100-1000) of an acre, p therefor $500 for value, and $225 for damag

Also, of the land of John F. and Matild Erhard, the whole of Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Bloc and Lots 11, 12 and 17, in Block 4, of th described, paying therefor $5,000 for value, no damages.

Also, of Thomas Parker's land, one and three hundredths (1 63-100) acres, paying for $978 for value, but no damages.

Also, of the land of the heirs-at-law of ander White, three and twenty-six hundr (3 26-100) acres, paying therefor $2,600 for v but no damages.

The jury in the railroad condemnation c Cincinnati, Chicago & Indiana Central Rai Company v. McAuley et al., after being em elled, proceeded to view the property propos be taken. Objection was taken by counsel the defendants as to the form of the oath ministered to the jury, he maintaining th failed to cover the whole ground, espe

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL A...

Exposure of Secretary Boutw... Recent Operations.

Speech by the Hon. James Brooks, ... New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2_, 18__.

One of the most notable and impo... speeches of the year is that by the Hon. Jam... Brooks, of this city, delivered in New Haven ... the 18th inst. It treats of Government fin... cial abuses, and contains a startling expos... Boutwell's recent operations, and their gig... profits to his favorites in Wall street. M... Brooks said:

"On Oct. 4, greenbacks and gold having bee... made scarce in Wall street artificially, of cours... gold being high and stocks low, Governm... was invoked to interfere on that da... Gentlemen distinguished for their operations ... Wall street and in Washington were in consulta... tion with the Assistant Secretary of the Trea... ury, the Secretary not being in Washingto... but stumping in Indiana. What was done w... done by General Grant's own interference wi... the Treasury, upon the solicitation of two Ne... York bankers and brokers; and the fact w... kept secret from all others but their own clique... until the Monday following. The Governme... operators in secret began to operate and to pr... ... on their secret late on Friday afte... noon, and they had from Oc... 4 to Oct. 7 secretly to opera... in, not only in New York, but in Boston, Phil... delphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere. O... Saturday, other Wall street operators began ... see, from the operations of the pets and favo... ites of the Government, that something was i... the wind, and some followed suit and profite... thereby. But the secret was not publicly know... to the whole street, or to the country, till Oc... 7,—Monday. Mr. Boutwell, in September, ha... given out his usual notice, in advanc... of how much gold he would sell in Octo... ber, and how many bonds he woul... buy. On Monday, Oct. 7, it was officially a... nounced that the Government would se... $5,000,000 in gold and buy $5,000,000 in bonds ... in addition to the official notice heretofor... given. The effect was electrical in Wall Street ... and not only there, but among moneyed men a... over the country; with the additional hint th... if this did not do for the speculators, $44,000,0... of greenbacks would be reissued to inflate th... currency. Now, I am not going to indulge in ... my figures of speech on the table I hold in m... hand, and that I am about to subm... to you, but in figures of fac... I'm going to show that possession of th... secret was worth millions to somebody, and th... possessors of it, I have no doubt, made a mi... lion at least,—not all, it may be, for themselves, ... for an election took place in Pennsylvania, o... Tuesday ensuing. The table shows the move... ments in stocks from Oct. 4 to Oct. 18, and th... profits of the two weeks' speculation to some... body, the chief profits of which were doubtless t... those who had the great secret of Friday."

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Rattlesnakes Fighting.

From the Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

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SERVICE FOR SERVICE.

Presentation of Elegant Silver Sets to the Building Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of presenting a solid silver service to each of the members of the Building Committee as an acknowledgment of their energy and capability in the work of erecting the new and splendid building now occupied by the Board of Trade. The costly and beautiful gifts were displayed in their rich cases lined with satin, each piece containing the inscription: "Presented by the Chamber of Commerce," while the largest piece of each set bears an engraved *fac simile* of the noble edifice itself. They are from the jewelry house of Giles, Bro. & Co., Wabash avenue, and are of the newest design and finest execution, costing $1,500. The meeting was attended by the full Board of Directors, together with the President, Vice President, and several leading members of the Board of Trade. Lyman Blair called the gathering to order, and briefly stated its object.

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

The duty of making the presentation devolved upon Mr. O. K. A. Hutchinson, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I have been requested by your co-Directors to present to you the contents of these cases; and, in doing so, allow me to say that we do not offer you these sets because of their intrinsic value, nor because we think you expect any compensation as members of the Building Committee. The time ... circumstances that by you were set in motion all the ... of toil for the re-erection of the Chamber of Commerce; that by your direction they were ... for twelve months without interruption, without ... , without accident, and with such a splendid ... we have no doubt you regard as a sufficient reward for your labors. Nor do we present them because we regard this as a novel ceremony, or think there is danger of its being numbered among the lost ... ; but because we desire to express to you in some formal manner our grateful acknowledgments for your promptness in commencing, and your energy in completing, the finest building ever erected within the space of one year—whose Buena Vista stone has been wrought into forms and proportions so elaborate and elegant that the whole structure presents a *buena vista* (beautiful view) unsurpassed, and perhaps unequalled, in this or any other American city. Accept, then, gentlemen, if you please, these articles as a slight expression of our recognition of your services in turning to profit what a year ago seemed to be a great financial disaster, and in so building the new that we have ceased to regret the old.

The members of the Building Committee, Daniel A. Jones, George C. Walker, and John L. Hancock, in turn neatly expressed their grateful appreciation of the elegant testimonials.

RESOLUTION.

D. K. Pearsons presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce, and the thanks of this entire community, are due to Daniel A. Jones, George C. Walker, and John L. Hancock for their firm faith in the future of Chicago, for their prompt decision at a time when all hearts were enshrouded in gloom, for their wisdom in devising, and for their energy in erecting this noble mart of trade.

MR. PEARSONS

proceeded to make the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: Astronomers say that when the sun arrives at the zenith, it for a moment stands still. On the 9th of October the Sun of Commerce, in this city, for a moment stood still, and you, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, by your prompt decision and brave action, started the wheels of commerce by saying to the City of Chicago and to the world that the work on this Chamber of Commerce should again move. When this decision was made, you did not know whether our banks had a dollar left, or our Insurance Companies could pay a penny. All was dark. Brave men stood still and looked eye to eye, and all was dark as a funeral pall. We had not heard of the world's charities at that time. For your decisive action in that critical hour you are justly entitled to the thanks of the city. You struck the key-note and the whole city has kept up the time, until now we are the marvel of the Nineteenth Century, and we have only begun. All honor to you, gentlemen, who have carried to completion this model building. Really, gentlemen of the Building Committee, I do not think Uncle Sam has treated you rightly. Had he done so, he would have placed the building of our government structures in your hands. Men who, inside of one year, can erect so noble an edifice as this, might be expected to complete, and have in grand running order, the handsomest Custom House and Post Office in the world, a great deal quicker than all the government officials on this continent.

J. W. Preston, President of the Board of Trade, in the name of that body, tendered congratulations upon the success with which the Building Committee had carried the enterprise to completion, and referred with pride to the magnificent hall provided for the use of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

David M. Ford is after the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company again. This time he brings a bill in the Superior Court (41,037) to enjoin the Company from selling or assigning its property. Petitioner writes that on the 22d August, 1871, and for many years previous, he was engaged in the manufacturing business, and, finding himself unable to obtain his collections, made the facts known to his creditors, on the date given, the result being that the parties agreed with him to form a company, on a basis of a stock capital of $320,000, to acquire all the assets and property as they then stood; the corporation being constituted of A. B. Meeker, P. P. Burtis, Samuel Hale, O. W. Potter, Louis Wahl, Joseph E. Moss, and Frank Sturges, under an existing act of the State Legislature, approved Feb. 18, 1857, and named the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company; Louis Wahl being first President, Joseph E. Moss first Secretary and Treasurer, and the term of the Company being fixed at fifty years. On the formation of the Company, petitioner made a formal proposition for the sale of his leasehold interests in trust in the lands and buildings, and for the transfer of the stock, and arbitrators were agreed upon, who fixed the amount at $321,767.66. Instruments were executed, transferring the property, in consideration of such a sum to be paid, but giving nothing as a security except the lien petitioner would possess as a condition. The Company gave him stock certificates to the extent of $320,000, at par value, but refused to pay the balance, and hence the action. He claims that he has a lien on the property for the balance of the purchase money, and charges that he is apprehensive for the safety of his security, in consequence of the bad management of the concern, by which the shares have depreciated in value 50 per cent, and which may ultimately reduce the value much more. He prays that as much of the property as will pay his full claim be sold for his benefit.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The following is the verdict in the railroad condemnation case,—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. John F. Eberhard et al.: That the petitioners take of the respondents, Herman Segelken and Gesena Segelken's land, described in the petition and answer, two and twenty-seven hundredths (2 27-100) acres of land; and that respondents, Herman Segelken and Gesena Segelken, are entitled to the sum of $2,724 for value of land taken, and $4,000 for damages, in full compensation for same.

Also, that the petitioners take of the respondents, John and Matilda Costello, of the land already described, one and sixty-two hundredths (1 62-100) acres of land, paying therefor $3,240 value, and $4,000 damages.

Also, that the petitioners take of Orville Page's and C. Page's land, already described, two and thirty-two hundredths (2 32-100) acres of land, paying therefor $4,475 for value, but no damages.

Also, of Nathan and Caroline Wright's land, two and thirty-four hundredths (2 34-100) acres, paying therefor $5,850 for value, and $4,827 damages.

Also, of Solomon and Maria T. Smith's land, one hundred and eighty-one one-thousandths (181-1,000) of an acre, paying therefor $3,524 for value, but no damages.

Also, of John Nuit and Henry Brooks' land, three hundred and eighty-six thousandths (386-1,000) of an acre, paying therefor $4,000 value, and $2,375 damages.

Also, of Joseph B. Talcott's land, one hundred one thousandths (100-1000) of an acre, paying therefor $500 for value, and $225 for damages.

Also, of the land of John F. and Matilda Eberhard, the whole of Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 3, and Lots 11, 12 and 17, in Block 4, of the land described, paying therefor $5,000 for value, but no damages.

Also, of Thomas Parker's land, one and sixty-three hundredths (1 63-100) acres, paying therefor $978 for value, but no damages.

Also, of the land of the heirs-at-law of Alexander White, three and twenty-six hundredths (3 26-100) acres, paying therefor $2,600 for value, but no damages.

The jury in the railroad condemnation cause, Cincinnati, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. McAuley et al., after being empanelled, proceeded to view the property proposed to be taken. Objection was taken by counsel for the defendants as to the form of the oath administered to the jury, he maintaining that it failed to cover the whole ground, especially omitting reference to pleas, but the objection was overruled.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

The Lyndon divorce trial is concluded. The bill is dismissed, and defendant takes an appeal, and the matter is now effectually buried, for a time of twelve months or so, unless the parties meanwhile effect a reconciliation, and go together voluntarily. The court was packed, during the hearing, with eager listeners and it was almost impossible for persons having business there to press through to the bar. The evidence is not fit for publication. His Honor, after reviewing the testimony and criticising its weakness on both sides, said that in a case where property only was at stake, he might set aside the default, but divorce cases were different, and public policy demanded they should be carefully handled. If the complainant had no case, did not sustain the allegation upon which the application for a divorce was based,—that the defendant swore falsely as to the age of the complainant,—there was no reason for carrying the case any further. The complainant could choose between having the bill dismissed, with an opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court, or of having the case reopened, so as to offer further testimony, if any was in existence. He would adopt either course at the option of complainant's counsel. The peculiarity of the law in this case, is that while it provides a penalty for the clerks and clergymen who marry a minor without the consent of the parents, it does not declare the dissolution of marriage.

The divorces granted by Judge Gary, yesterday, on the reports of Scott, Master, were all on the ground of desertion, good proofs of which had been adduced.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The report of the provisional assignee, in the matter of Smeal & Rebanks, bankrupts, states that the amount of property received, as per inventory, is valued at $7,220.55; of which, merchandise to the value of $1,377.30 has been sold, and property turned over to R. E. Jenkins, assignee, to the value of $5,581.72, which, with discount on sales, amounting to $261.53, will balance the account. The total cash receipts have been $1,398.48; and cash expended, $1,106.15; leaving a balance in hand of $292.33.

The new bankrupts, yesterday, were James Baxter & Co., of Exchange Building, and Thomas D. Donovan, of No. 200 Erie street, both insolvent, and both on the petetion of J. H. Dunham & Co. The petitioners allege as the ground of action that both have suspended payment of their commercial paper, and failed to resume within fourteen days, as required by law. Thos. Donovan made a note for $400, which was indorsed by Baxter, with a guaranty. Neither honored his signature.

PERSONAL.

Judge Williams was obliged, by indisposition, brought on by the intense cold of his courtroom the past few days, to adjourn at an early hour, yesterday. The spectacle has been witnessed, daily, in our Courts, for the past fortnight, of Judges performing their duties in great-coats, in rooms which they have vainly endeavored to heat by gas. The county will have a pretty gas bill to pay this term.

Judge Jameson was able to look in at the Superior Court Clerk's office, yesterday, to shake hands with his friends, but it will be some time before he will be sufficiently convalescent to preside in Court again.

Mr. N. A. Zaner, lately Clerk in Judge Jameson's Court, will be removed to the Chancery Court (Judge Gary), on Saturday, in the place of Mr. Jerome Danforth, resigned.

John C. Patterson, attorney, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts, on motion of J. E. Lockwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the suit, Bradley v. Edwards et al. (41,043 Superior Court), plaintiff sues on behalf of Wm. H. Lee. Action is brought on two bail bonds, of $1,500 each, on which plaintiff Bradley, Sheriff of Cook County, released Edwards from custody on a writ of capias, issued on a suit brought in the Superior Court, such writ being returnable on the first Monday of August, 1872. The defendant Edwards did not appear to answer when the case was called for trial, and judgment was given for $3,800 and costs against him; whereby said bail bond has become forfeited to the Sheriff. No. 41,044 is a similar suit.

In the suit brought by Rees & Co., to restrain Otto Peltzer and others from proceeding with the publication of their "Atlas of Chicago," in which an injunction was prayed for, and the answer to which, by the defendants, was summarized in THE TRIBUNE at the time, Judge Farwell yesterday denied a motion to dissolve the injunction, and the cause was referred to C. H. Lawrence, Master, to take proofs and report.

Joseph Morris, the man who was, yesterday, tried by a petit jury, in the Criminal Court, for larceny, and whose term was fixed at three years in the Penitentiary, richly merits the punishment he obtained; he knocked down and robbed a helpless man, of a dark night, after having watched him and laid in wait to him for some time.

Six persons were, yesterday, declared insane, four of whom were Bridewell prisoners. Two were from Mercy Hospital. A seventh person, living on Maxwell street, was allowed to go free.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY [*Judge Blodgett*].

636—Budge v. Steam tug Annie E. Smith; leave given respondent to cross-examine Gilbert Budge and Martin Mangdon this week.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,124—Daniel Mason; on petition filed, B. F. Arnold enjoined from prosecuting suit against the bankrupt. 2,087—William Butterman; on motion, referred to Register Hibbard, to take proof. 2,051—H. O. Hedge. Filed petition of C. H. Davis, and referred to Register Hibbard, to take proof. 2,134—Thomas O'Donovan; rule to show cause on petition, on Nov. 4. 2,098—Smeal & Rebanks; filed report of provisional assignee, and entered order of approval. 2,133—James Baxter; rule to show cause on Nov. 4.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,133—James Baxter; involuntary; on the petition of J. H. Dunham & Co. 2,134—Thomas O'Donovan; involuntary; on the petition of J. H. Dunham & Co. N. B. Harrison, attorney in both cases.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

6821—Beebe et al. v. Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company; dismissed by complainants' attorney.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

2,462—...chon v. Schmidt; judgment of Oct. 10, 1870, restored. 1,130—Walker v. Philips; judgment, $435.98. 2,650—S... ...all v. Enoch G. Hooke; rule on defendant on notice ... plead in 20 days. 2,223—McAuley v. N. D. F.F. S.; ...sits to U. S. Court. 3,174—McDonnell v. Murray; time ... file bond extended five days. 1,444—Keough v. Murp...; default v. Keeley, and judgment for $438.33 and costs, ... Sept. 1, 1871, restored. 2,254—McCutcheon v. Young; motion to set aside default and judgment denied. 1,904—Whitehouse v. Hayward; passed for one week, to be taken up on 24 hours' notice. 1,743—Best v. Alexander; by stipulation dismissed at defendant's costs, and exceptions by plaintiff, and, by agreement, leave to file affidavit *nunc pro tunc*, as of 23d inst. 1,744—Same v. same; same order as 1,743. 1,726—Harrick v. Adams et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,874—Davis v. Lavis; verdict for plaintiff, damages $769.50, and motion for new trial. 1,889—Bushnel v. Weiderman; jury trial; verdict guilty, property in plaintiff, and judgment, costs, and writ of restitution. 1,890—Lang v. Oehm; jury trial; damages, $558.33, and judgment. 1,902—Semple v. Haskell; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,891—Cahn v. Occidental Insurance Company; jury trial; damages, $5,245 and judgment. 1,893—Beckwith v. Blaine; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,395—Tompkins v. Moffatt; jury to separate by agreement. 3,289—French v. Peterson; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary.*]

781—Schuster v. Schuster; decree of divorce. 791—Lawson v. Lawson; decree of divorce. 606—Webber v. Webber; decree of divorce. ——Gage v. Chapman; leave to defendant to file certified transcript of record from Supreme Court, and copy of order of Supreme Court; decree to be spread of record for defendant. 1028 a.—Munson v. Princeton Loan and Trust Company; on motion of defendants, case set for hearing Dec. 23, 1872. 501—Runyon v. Johnson; Commissioners report filed and confirmed, and decree of partition. 589 a.—Heald v. Wright; proof of publication as to all defendants; John J. Herrick appointed guardian *ad litem* for C. A. and Lilly Wright; answer filed, and reference to Scott. 867—Lyndon v. Lyndon; motion by defendant to set aside default, and reference denied; motion by complainant for confirmation of Master's report, and for decree of divorce denied, and bill dismissed at complainant's costs; appeal and bond of $250 in 20 days.

NEW SUITS.

41,032—Wm. E. v. Sarah F. Pratt; desertion; custody of one child, the only issue of the marriage, prayed for. 41,033—John F. Walther v. Garden City Insurance Company; covenant broken, $1,500; Wm. H. Sisson, attorney. 41,034—John Anderson v. Lamar Insurance Company; assumpsit, $1,000; same attorney. 41,035—Henry G. Ward v. Wm. Patrick; assumpsit, $1,000; Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys. 41,036—Ada E. v. John M. Hamilton; divorce; adultery alleged. 41,037—David M. Ford v. Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company; bill of injunction. 41,038—George A. Childs and Octavius Prince v. Henry M. Staley, Lyman W. Wallace and Nelson M. Tuttle; assumpsit and narr., $1,200; attachment bond; S. Sibley, attorney. 41,039—Hyla H. Peacock v. Hy. S. Everhart, et al.; assumpsit and narr., $500; Hutchinson & Lott, attorneys. 41,040—Wm. v. Julia Schloen; divorce; adultery and desertion. 41,041—Chas. H. Beckwith et al. v. Celestin Blain and Chas. Chiniqui; assumpsit, $800; Rich & Noble, attorneys. 41,042—W. Carr et al. v. James Gallagher; attachment for $41; Thos. S. M. McClelland, attorney. 41,043—J. M. Bradley, for use of Wm. H. Gee, v. Wm. Young Edwards and Thos. Cook; debt, $3,000; W. D. Brown, attorney. 41,044—Same for use of Caleb W Sidnam v. same defendants; debt, $3,000; same attorney. 41,045—Sylvester Remington v. John Davis; petition for specific performances of an agreement for the conveyance of the N 20 acres of the S 30 acres, of the E ½ of the N W ¼ of Section 5, in Township 40, N Range 14, E of the 3d P. M.; consideration, $3,000; Hillis & Christian, solicitors. 41,046—Fansell & Joy v. Kirchoff; appeal from Justice Austin. 41,047—J. B. Shaw v. Clevrick, Fowler & Esselstein; attachment for $3,352; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,048—Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Balback Smelting and Refining Company; assumpsit; debt $161 and narr; John T. Noyes, attorney. 41,049—Edgar M. Leonard v. W. A. Russell; assumpsit; $200; J. Hy. Treman, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

2,193—Culver et al. v. Lamar Insurance Company; evidence heard and judgment for $3,157.80. 2,257—Arms v. Wing; demurrer withdrawn, and leave to file plea of general issue instanter, and special pleas in five days. 2,255—Glass Company v. Lamar Insurance Company; motion by defendant to set aside default. 914—Allen v. Heinze; evidence heard, and judgment $480.93. 1,371—George v. Owen; leave to plaintiff to amend all papers on file by James P. Owen, a party defendant. 2,625—Robert v. Blank; personal service, default, and judgment for $1,284.65. 470—DeWitt v. Lipmann; jury again called, and trial concluded; verdict. 4,463—Ferris v. Foot; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 4,480—La Farie et al. v. Martin; same. 2,123—Girard Tube Works v. Wolf; judgment for $4,000; defefault, and conditional judgment $4,000 v. Roelle. 471—Kirk v. City; jury trial not concluded.

Defaults as follow: 2,239—Speer v. People's Insurance Company. 2,241—Same v. Garden City Insurance Company. 2,110—Rubber Cloth Company v. Wolf & Co. 661—Gridley v. Hinckley.

[*Judge Booth.*]

C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Eberhardt et al.; by agreement, 11 jurors return verdict (see head notes of record); Page, Smith, Wright, Eberhardt, and Nutt, and Brookes enter motion for a new trial; case continued as to respondents, whose interests were not tried by the above jury. 1,950—Smith v. Atkinson; personal service, default, and judgment for $212 restored. ——Grannis v. Hyatt; judgment entered by stipulation for $100; judgment satisfied in open Court; plaintiff to pay costs. 505—Schwarz v. Lincoln; leave to plaintiff to amend Narr by increasing *ad damnum* to $2,000, and leave also to file bill of particulars, and case continued till first day of next term to plead. 1,356—Andrews v. Daggett; judgment, by agreement, entered against defendant for 1 cent damages. 1,355—State Savings Institution v. Daggett; same order as in 1,356. 1,852—Joggins v. Irons et al.; Alexander Raffin justices in open Court. 1,855—C. C. & I. C. R. R. Company v. McAuley et al.; Charles Gardner appointed guardian *ad litem* for Charles E. Clarke; motion for separate trial on behalf of John McAuley, Joseph F. Lawrence, Susan Lawrence, Elizabeth and Ella Clark; Charles E. Clark denied; jury called and sworn; demurrer to petition sustained, and leave to petitioner to amend; objection to panel of jury overruled.

CHANCERY [*Judge Williams*].

435—Marse v. Towne et al.; decree. 612—Prims v. Junterscheneck et al.; personal service on Ernst and Henrietta Junterschenck, and default. 14 (Burnt Records Bill)—Goldman v. Chase et al.; service on all defendants, default, and cause referred to Grant Goodrich, Master.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

548—Kantzler v. Hachener et al.; publication on all defendants, and default; L. S. Sweezey appointed guardian *ad litem* for infant defendants. 599—Peck et al. v. Doyle et al.; service on all defendants; J. L. Wilson appointed guardian *ad litem* for infant defendants; answer of guardian *ad litem*, default of all, and reference to Lawrence, Master. 624—Miller et al. v. Brown et al.; leave to petitioners to amend original petition instanter, and defendant to answer amended petition by the expiration of the present rule to plead. 659—Rees et al. v. Peltzer et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied; cause referred to Lawrence, Master, to take proof. 686—Mohr v. Gloor et al.; personal service on Elizabeth and Frederick Gloor, and default; Andrew M. Rorke appointed guardian *ad litem* for Ida Mohr, infant. 9—(Burnt Record Bill)—Schwab v. Cahill et al.; reference vacated and default as to Edward H. and Mary Cahill set aside; Frank J. Crawford appointed guardian *ad litem* for said E. H. and M. Cahill; answer of guardian *ad litem* filed, and reference to Goodrich, Master, to take proofs.

NEW SUITS.

4,653—Union National Bank v. George A. Fitch; assumpsit, $1,000, and Narr; Fuller & Smith, attorneys. 4,654—Same v. Orville L. Grant and T. H. Smith; assumpsit, $1,500; same attorneys. 4,655—Lydia A. Robinson, administration of the estate of Christopher C. Robinson, deceased, v. James Mitchell and Alexander McGregor; assumpsit, $300; Cooper, Garnett and Packard, attorneys. 4,656—Overpeck et al. v. Peterson; appeal. 4,657—West et al. v. Bretschneider; appeal. 4,658—Prind v. Scramor; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—[*Judge Wallace*].

Jacob Schneider; grant of administration to widow; bond of $12,000 approved; constable Daiqui; time extended for restoring files for one week. Josephine A. D'Haven et al. minors; order authorizing the loan of money. Isabella Florence Temple et al.; guardianship to John F. Temple. Robert S. Gallaway; time to answer citation extended five days. Justus Schaefer; grant of administration to Justus Wittick; bond of $3,600 approved. William S. Towle; order authorizing administratrix to file desperate notes. Frederick Stipes; letters testamentary to Abraham Stipes and F. E. Cooke; bond of $2,600. Gertrude Wellhouse et al., minors, guardianship to Henry Killan; bond of $6,000 approved.

INSANE.

The following were declared insane: Margaret Constantin, Michael Flood, Edward Dorian, Margaret Cook, Augusta Soliman, and John Fritiske.

Bridget Doyle was declared not insane.

Trial was ordered, in the case of George Fortmann, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

Sentences: Kodasky; four months in the House of Correction. Morris; jury trial; verdict guilty, and term fixed at three years in the Penitentiary; motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. Murphy; bail fixed at $300 until next term. Frost; own recognizance in $1,500 to appear next term. Roelle; bail of $50 approved until next term. Hawkins; jury trial; verdict guilty, and punishment fixed at one year in the House of Correction. Johnson; jury trial; verdict guilty; value $17; punishment one year in the Penitentiary, and recommendation to mercy. Farmer; jury trial; verdict guilty and under age.

THE LATE DR. WINER.

In consequence of the death of William D. Winer, M. D., of this city, the 21st ult., a special meeting of the Medical Board of St. Joseph's Hospital was called at the office of Dr. De L. Miller on Wednesday evening, to express their regrets, and sympathize with his family and relations in their affliction. Drs. Powell and Norcom were appointed to frame the customary resolutions, and submitted the following, which were accepted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty has, in His infinite wisdom, seen proper to remove from his earthly career our professional colleague, brother, and friend, W. D. Winer, M. D.; and,

WHEREAS, Though acknowledging this a sad deprivation to us, who both loved and respected him, we bow in humble submission to His divine will; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere regrets to his bereaved wife, children, and relatives, and assure them that, in our sympathies, we feel this visitation regretfully, and shall ever cherish the memory of our friend; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to his own and father's families, also the Sisters of the St. Joseph's Hospital, and a copy to each of the leading morning papers of this city.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

About half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night the tender at Randolph street bridge, which was then swung to admit of the passage of a vessel, observed a dark body fall from the west abutment into the river, and then heard a splash in the water, followed by faint cries for help. He was unable to render any assistance himself, and could not command sufficient lung-power to make the crew of the passing vessel understand that their aid was required. After closing the bridge he notified Officers Drury and McMillan of what had happened, and they immediately procured boats and drags and commenced searching the river. Their labors resulted unsuccessfully, however. The unfortunate person who met his or her death in this melancholy manner fell into the same side of the river as that on which the vessel passed, and it is supposed that the body was carried far away from the spot by the undercurrent caused by the motion of vessel and tug.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. All the members were in attendence. The Fire Marshal preferred charges of neglect of duty and intoxication against John Meyer, truckman of Hook and Ladder No. 4. In consideration of the fact that the delinquent had been before the Board but once in the six years which he has been a member of the Department, the majority of the Commissioners let him off with a fine of five days' pay. Commissioner Talcott voted for his discharge. A number of applicants for positions in the colored company which is about to be organized, and several applicants for positions in white companies were examined and placed on the list, subject to the call of the Fire Marshal. The Board then adjourned.

Railroad Freights.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is an impression among the people, and gaining ground, that the railroads are taking advantage of the times and the large crops moving toward tide-water, and are charging much higher rates than usual at this season of the year. If you will look back over your files you will find this is a mistaken impression, as the rates September, 1871, were 60c per ten pounds from Chicago to New York on grain and provisions, running into October, when they were advanced to 65c per 100, being the very same rates as now. The vessel rate is extremely high from Chicago to Buffalo, as shown in your daily market report of quotations yesterday. Corn, 15 cents per bushel to Buffalo, and vessels refused wheat at 16½ cents. The Board of Trade report shows the corn rate to Buffalo, Oct. 21 to 27 inclusive, 1871, 8½@11½c; wheat, 9½@12½c. In justice to railroads, I hope you will insert this; and any one can be convinced, by looking over the files of papers of the two seasons October, 1871, and October, 1872, that about the only difference in rates is in those by water being greatly higher.

A RAILROAD MAN.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hon. Frederick Hausurek, of Cincinnati, will speak in German, on Saturday evening, at Seramore's Hall, corner of North avenue and Church streets. Our German citizens should give their distinguished countryman a magnificent reception.

Sixth Ward—Saturday evening, Corkery's Hall, corner Archer avenue and Lime streets, at 8 o'clock, and at Price's Hall, No. 889 Archer avenue, at 9 o'clock. Speakers—Judge O's, Colonel Turner, Charles Kern, Miles Kehoe, Constantine Kahn.

Eleventh Ward—This evening at No. 82 Clybourne avenue. Speakers, J. V. Le Moyne, H. E. Hamilton, W. C. McClure, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., Otto Peltzer, J. J. Crowley.

Eleventh Ward—This evening, Executive Committee, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Michael Downey, and a companion whose name was not ascertained, workmen in the Illinois Central Railroad car shops, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning, owing to the fall of a large pile of heavy timbers. They were caught beneath the toppling mass, and were completely hidden from view for some time. Their fellow-workmen immediately proceeded to rescue them from their uncomfortable position, fully expecting to find their bodies crushed and mangled beyond recognition. Their joyful surprise may be imagined when it was discovered that Downey had escaped with a broken leg, and that the other man was comparatively uninjured. Downey is being cared for at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital.

A NEW FIRE RESERVOIR.

The Board of Public Works is digging a reservoir for water, at the northwest corner of Franklin and South Water streets. It is to be twenty feet six inches deep, the bottom being four feet below low-water mark of the river. Two feet from the bottom, a twelve-inch iron pipe will run to the river, so that there will be a constant supply of water, to be used in case of fire. The wall is to be air-tight, and by screwing the hose to the top the water can be drawn up. In case this plan fails to work, the hose can be dropped into the water. Should this experiment prove successful, similar reservoirs will be constructed in different parts of the city.

THE SALOON KEEPERS.

As there is no attorney at the Police Courts to represent the city, the Mayor has requested Corporation Counsel Tuley and his assistants to be present at the hearing of the saloon-keepers to-morrow, and act on behalf of the authorities. His Honor does not propose that the prosecutions shall be farcical, but will see to it that the persons arraigned shall not escape upon technical points, which, without explanation, may be beyond the comprehension of the Police Magistrates. The Mayor asserted, yesterday, that, notice having been given, he would revoke the license of any saloon-keeper convicted of violating the provisions of the Sunday ordinance.

A Day at Highland Park.

The Highland Park Building Company having decided to make their second grand sale of lots on Saturday, Oct. 26 (to-morrow), they have provided a special train, which will leave the Milwaukee depot at 10:15 a. m., taking all who wish to attend. One day's ramble through the grand old forest oaks, over the beautiful ravines, will add to your health and glow. There can be no hesitation in saying, of all the suburban towns, none excel Highland Park in beauty or advantageous location, beautiful and substantial dwellings, society, healthiness, or railroad facilities. This sale will embrace some of the choicest lots, near the Highland Park depot. Like all the previous sales, this will be absolute. Every lot, when put up, will be sold to a *bona fide* purchaser. An invitation is extended to all to attend. A free ride and a day at Highland Park.

Beautiful Grove Lots at Auction.

The great sale of beautiful grove lots located at Washington Heights, our readers will remember, takes place on the ground, on Saturday (to-morrow), Oct. 26. A special train of cars will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of East Harrison and Sherman streets, at 10 o'clock a. m., giving a free ride to all who desire to attend. A free lunch will be served on the ground. For description of property and particulars, see advertisement of C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, on first page.

Table Sauce.

The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is one of the most agreeable condiments that has been placed before the public. It has already taken the precedence of other singular preparations upon the tables of our principal hotels throughout the country. It possesses a very fine flavor, not too pungent, and sufficiently delicate to please the palate of the most fastidious. We can testify from experience as to its excellent properties, and can most heartily recommend it to housekeepers, hotels, and others who cater to the public.—*Boston Transcript.*

No Bother with the Tension.

On the "Domestic" the tensions are self-adjusting, thus avoiding the manifold botherations which beset the owners of other sewing machines. Do not wait for canvassers to call upon you, but go and see the "Domestic" at No. 74 State street, and prove the very strong claims made for this machine of superiority.

To Attorneys.

Declaration on policy of insurance, with full conditions of policy printed in, and occupying seven pages legal cap, now ready at Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe street.

Works by the Late Secretary Seward.

The late Secretary Seward was engaged a short time previous to his death in an autobiography, which he contemplated making voluminous and complete, embracing his personal reminiscences of and criticisms on the various statesmen and politicians whose names are passing or have passed into history, and with whom he was brought into immediate personal or official relations during his lifetime. The memorable events which centered around his own career, and which in themselves composed the most interesting portion of the record of the past half century, were also to be dealt with by the lamented statesman, had not the hand of death been laid so suddenly upon him. In this work he had already advanced a little beyond 500 pages of closely written manuscript, which, however, only brought the autobiography down to 1834-5. Here the story is to be taken up by the Governor's eldest son, Mr. F. H. Seward, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, who will at once set about completing the work by supplying the complementary biography. It is fortunate that the latter was furnished by his father with a closely detailed programme and plan of the unwritten part of the autobiography, with all the necessary papers, &c., as well as that the young man's own recollection of and connection with public events extend back to some time beyond the date whereof the great Secretary's hand ceased to write. Mr. Seward's other great work, "Travels Around the World," he happily lived to complete. It is edited by his adopted daughter, Miss Olive Risley Seward, who accompanied him on his interesting journey, and it will be issued by the Appletons about the end of next month.

The Election in Philadelphia.

From Forney's Press.

One of the oldest merchants on Market street states that when he reached the polls he found that his name had been voted. The officers refused to take his ballot, upon which he proceeded to the court and secured an order constraining them to receive it, and on his return he found that another person had in the meantime voted upon his name. Two of the sons of a well-known journalist were personated in their wards, as we learn from their father, and one of them was actually informed by a respectable voter at his precinct, that he was the twenty-sixth citizen who had been personated that morning. In one case a repeater attempted to personate a well-known gentleman while that gentleman himself was on the ground, and the vote was only rejected when he denounced the ruffian. An eminent physician, upon presenting his vote, was actually informed that he had already voted, upon which he remarked, "I have two sons at home; please let me know whether somebody has voted for them—in which case I will save them the trouble of coming here." The reply was that they had both voted, and he left with a due sensibility of the glorious privileges of American citizenship. These are only a few of the many cases indicating the publicity and the enormity of the scheme set on foot under the auspices of Cameron and Russell Errett.

A Fighting Widow.

Telfair County, Ga., boasts of a lady—widow of a Confederate soldier—who is very useful in a small sociable row. A pedagogue living on her land threatened to wallop her recently, and pretty soon thereafter attempted to carry out his threat. He was the worst fooled man in the Union. The widow knocked him down and walked all over him; then she set him up on his feet and jerked him out of his socks; then she snatched him bald-headed, and finally wound up the ceremony by paddling him with a board until he had the hysterics.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen C. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 15 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	*4:50 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a. m.	§8:25 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 6:00 p. m.	§3:25 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p. m.	§8:25 a. m.

†Mail and Express, except Sunday.
§Lightning Express, except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 8:25 p. m.
Running time only 12 hours.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:10 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†5:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p. m.	*2:25 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	†6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†8:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

‡Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 1 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
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Dental Depot.
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Druggists (Wholesale).
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FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. L. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.
Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
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A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
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BLISS, MOORE & CO., 37 and 39 Wabash-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.
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Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
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All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE RENOWNED BARNABEE TROUPE WILL GIVE Two Grand Concerts, IN UNION PARK CONGR'L CHURCH.

FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY, OCT. 28.
SECOND CONCERT, THURSDAY, OCT. 31.
Commencing at 7:45 p. m.

Mr. H. C. BARNABEE, Basso. Miss A. R. CLARK, Contralto and Pianist.
Mr. H. M. SMITH, Soprano. Mr. W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor.
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet Soloist.

The wonderful triumph of this gentleman over all competitors at the Boston Jubilee will be remembered by all.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at Cobb's Library, 421 Wabash-av.; West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; and at Horton's Library, 697 West Lake-st.

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Randolph-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.
R. M. HOOLEY .... Sole Proprietor and Manager.

The Event of the Season! The Grand Opening of the GEM OF THE WEST! The audience dazzled and bewildered at the brilliancy and novelty of design of this "GORGEOUS BIJOU." The entertainments of the great

ABBOTT-KIRALFY COMBINATION

pronounced to be the most NOVEL and EXTENSIVE ever offered to the citizens of Chicago. Novelty after novelty in rapid succession, perfectly ASTOUNDING THE BEHOLDER!

THE CAT DUET,

by the GRATZ SISTERS, received with shouts of laughter and applause. The performance of the

JEE BROTHERS

A MARVEL OF ORIGINALITY AND A WONDER! The whole presented in the gorgeous Ballet Pantomime of the

8 Hunchbacks.

Grand ABBOTT-KIRALFY MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays. Seats secured in advance. Matinees commence at 2 p. m. Doors open at 1 p. m.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

An "Extra" Lecture

Will be delivered by the Eloquent Orator and Popular Author,

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

MONDAY NIGHT,
Michigan-av. Baptist Church,
"Western Dialects,"
With Original Anecdotes and Readings from the "HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER."

TUESDAY NIGHT,
Union Park Congregational Church,
"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT CHILDREN."
Tickets for sale To-day.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seat, 75 cents. SEASON TICKET HOLDERS ADMITTED FREE. For sale on the South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av. For the West Side at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 697 West Lake-st.

NIXON'S.

Immense and Enthusiastic Success of

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW'S GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Last Two Nights, and Saturday Last Matinee of

Flick & Flock.

MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 28,

First production of an entirely NEW COMICAL PANTOMIME, entitled

JACK & JILL.

New Tricks, New Scenes, New Acts.
EVERYTHING NOVEL AND ORIGINAL.

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Monday evening, Oct. 21, 1872, first appearance in Chicago of the beautiful and gifted young artiste, Mrs.

F. S. CHANFRAU,

Whose rare sympathetic powers, cultured brilliancy of style, and artistic refinement have established her as a perfect representative of those characters which derive their chief charms from womanly grace and sweetness, and as a peerless interpreter of CONTEMPORANEOUS COMEDY.

First performance in Chicago of an entirely new play, THE FRENCH VERSION OF

EAST LYNNE,

The strongest of emotional plays.

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Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

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Friday and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, THE LAST OF

SARATOGA!

Monday—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

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Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
AIKEN and LAWLOR .... Managers.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

Mrs. Jas. A. Oates.

This (FRIDAY) evening, Planche's Musical Comedy, THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS.

Saturday Matinee and Evening, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

Monday, Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN as BOB BRIERLY, the Ticket-of-Leave Man.

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WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers.

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

UNEXAMPLED ARRAY OF FRESH ATTRACTIONS

Engagement of the wonderful European Duologue Artists, MR. and MRS. CHARLES YOUNG.

The child-wonder, the Infant Violinist, AMERICUS.

Re-appearance of the Champion Jig Dancer of the world, MASTER BARNEY.

First week of the great Ethiopian Comedian, PETE LEE.

WILLIAM CARLTON, MISS JENNIE GILMER, C. A. GARDNER, and the COMEDY COMPANY.

The accomplished Star Premiere Danseuse, MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG, and

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE, IN TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The performance will conclude with the Comedietta called

THE IRISH TIGER.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS AND Burlesque Company.

An entire change of programme. GEORGE AND CHARLES REYNOLDS as THE HOTTENTOTS. The fellow that looks like me—VINEGAR BITTERS. Feats of Magic. New Songs and new Dances. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

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NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa;
First District.........THOMAS HOYNE;
Second.........CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third.........ARNO VOSS;
Fourth.........ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth.........ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth.........ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh.........CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth.........STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth.........MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth.........GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh.........WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth.........DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth.........SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth.........JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth.........JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth.........DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth.........JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth.........BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth.........FRANKLIN PIERCE.

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For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Southern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.

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First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER H. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN V. LeMOYNE.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

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Second District—THOMAS WILCE.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.

LEGISLATIVE.

First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER.

Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, EGBERT JAMIESON.

Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE KAHN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.

Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.

Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 18)—Senator: DEVOTION C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.

Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY E. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.

Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator: ——. Representative: DANIEL BOOTH.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKIE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioners—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN THATCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. C. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BENGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON, THEODORE KIMMEN.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Abbott-Kiralfy troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe, "Fortunio."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Maffitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 25, 1872.

The Lyndon divorce case was virtually decided yesterday against the plaintiff—that is, the divorce was refused—but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

In the trial of McWilliams, Chief of the Jersey City Police, for complicity in the robbery of the Jersey City Bank, one of the robbers testified that the Chief incited him to the deed, stating that there was $200,000 in it, and promising, for 20 per cent of the plunder, to let the thieves escape, if caught.

Minister Bancroft telegraphs the State Department that Emperor William has formally communicated to him his decision that the claims of the United States with regard to the San Juan boundary are more in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846 than those of England.

The *Advance* calls upon "good men" to give such powerful moral support to Grant as shall "remove all show of excuse for his submitting to the dictation or manipulation of politicians of such low degree as Cameron, Morton, Chandler, and Butler." Why not add Murphy, Casey, Dent, Leet, and Stocking?

The wheat crop, in New England, is up to the average; in the Middle States, has fallen 35 per cent; has risen, in the Southern States, from Virginia to Tennessee, 50 per cent; and in California, 25 per cent. For the country at large there has been an increase of 5 per cent, and an average yield of twelve or thirteen bushels to the acre.

Certain persons, calling themselves "delegations" from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dubuque, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh, urged Secretary Boutwell, yesterday, to increase the volume of the greenback currency. Secretary Boutwell, in reply, assumed that he had the discretion to issue the additional currency, and that he was wise enough to know when it would become necessary.

The effect of the combination among the oil-producers to restrict the production of oil is shown by the statement of the Titusville *Herald*, that the oil production for September shows a decrease, compared with the month of August, of 2,258 barrels daily. The *Courier*, however, says the decrease is only 870. The daily production in August was 18,816 barrels. The total amount of stock was 877,739 barrels, a decrease in stock during the month of 52,721 barrels. The total shipments during September were 590,375 barrels, a decrease of 73,893 barrels.

There are some indications of an easier feeling in the Chicago money market. Country banks are not asking for as much accommodation, and their deposits in the city are, in some instances, increasing. But there is still more good commercial paper offered in the street, at 1½ and 2 per cent per month, than brokers can find a ready market for. Local bank, horse-railway, and other stocks are also freely offered for sale yet; and the average decline in the value of such securities, in consequence of forced sales, has been not far from 3 per cent in the last two weeks.

Mayor Hall's trial is at last fairly under way. Yesterday was spent mainly in examining the few vouchers that escaped the Court House thieves last year, and the certificates of audit, for the purpose of identifying his signatures. The Mayor, who, whether welcoming Froude to America, or defending himself against a charge of theft, is always an effective orator, disclosed, in what he said yesterday, two of his lines of defence. It was absurd to find criminal intent in his having assigned his duties to his subordinate, and he doubted the genuineness of his signatures in some cases.

Nearly two thousand Germans met last night at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, and passed resolutions denouncing the Sunday closing law, and calling on the Mayor to abandon the efforts to close the saloons until after the election of a new Council. German newspapers were requested to ignore all nominees at the coming election who favored the enforcement of the law, and saloon-keepers were exhorted to remain open next Sunday, a course which the Mannerchor has declared it will adopt. On the other side of the question, meetings were held in Unity Church and Plymouth Church, at one of which the Republican ticket was denounced and the nomination of an Independent Temperance ticket demanded.

There are no cases of the horse disease in this city, unless those reported yesterday in the Western avenue stables are of the same type as the Canadian disease, which they closely resemble. A despatch from Jacob Dunn, of the Yorkville stables, is published in another column. Mr. Dunn, who is widely known as an authority on horses and horse treatment, gives a careful diagnosis of the disease, with a statement of the most approved method of treatment. He says that, although the disease is rapidly spreading, it is not dangerous, and that the panic among horse-men is subsiding. The disease has appeared in Portland, and is raging throughout the New England States. In Brooklyn the horse-cars cease running to-day; almost all the express companies, horse-cars, and omnibuses are at a stop in New York. Broadway displays only one-fourth its usual traffic, and an interruption of the transportation of the mails is feared. The crisis is believed to have passed in Buffalo; few horses have died, and there has been no cessation of its canal business.

We notice that our recent startling expose of the wrongs inflicted on newly-arrived immigrants in this city is attracting much attention, and being copied far and wide by exchanges in the Eastern cities. The evil has gone unmolested too long, and its proportions are not exaggerated. The publication will do good, and not harm, if it calls forth the remedy necessary. But, if nothing is done to bring about the better system, the advertisement of the wrongs inflicted on these new-comers in our city will only carry forward the effects already manifested, of inducing them to give Chicago a wide berth, as twenty thousand of them did last year. The German Society is an excellent organization, and can be aided into full and complete effectiveness. They can protect their countrymen, strangers to our soil, as no others can, but they must have help to do it. Let them bring forward a plan, and then every citizen and every railroad company is interested in seeing it fully realized. Chicago is the great natural resting-place and point of departure for all new-comers seeking homes in our great interior. A few soulless harpies must not be allowed to defeat this possibility.

The Springfield *Republican* has got wind of a highly moral enterprise to reform the Republican party, to put an end to such scandals as the Leet & Stocking fraud, the Secor outrage, the Chorpenning nuisance, the carpet-bag villanies, personal government, caucus despotism, San Domingoism, etc., etc. This movement, if the *Republican* is correctly informed, is to be initiated inside the party by certain persons who have worn the yoke of Grantism through the present campaign reluctantly, but have worn it nevertheless. We suppose there is some foundation for this rumor. The names of the would-be reformers are not divulged. They will, of course, be withheld till after the election, for there is nothing so dangerous to a partisan just now as to have it understood that he thinks there is possibly some room for improvement. The fashionable thing to say is, that the country is prosperous (as Morton assures us it is), and that it is all due to the wisdom of Grant, who, in his seclusion of Long Branch, profiting by the able counsels of a Murphy or a Corbin, devises those wonderful schemes which make money plenty and cause corn to bring a good price. But after election, if the *Republican* is correctly informed, there is to be a new crop of dissenters. Disputes are to arise as to facts, and as to the moral complexion thereof. Those who went to the Cincinnati Convention are to have powerful assistance from quarters not generally suspected, and something is going to be done. This movement, or suspicion of a movement, furnishes an additional reason, in the estimation of the *Republican*, why the Liberals should prosecute the work of the campaign with renewed energy.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and most of them were lower. Mess pork was steady and quiet at $14.50 cash, $12.87½ seller December, and $12.87½@13.00 seller March. Lard was more active, but weak, at 7½@7⅝c for winter, and 7⅜c for summer rendered; seller December quoted at 7¾@7⅞c. Meats were quiet and steady at 6@6½c for shoulders, and 10@10¼c for short ribs. Highwines were more active, and advanced ½c, closing at 88½@89c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 15c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull. Wheat was less active, and declined 1½c, closing at $1.07¾ for seller the month, and $1.06 seller November. Corn was less active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 30c cash, and 30⅝c seller November. Oats were dull, and ½c lower, closing at 20c for seller the month, and 21c seller November. Rye was in good demand, and ½c higher, at 50½@51c. Barley was active and steady, at 63c for No. 2, and 47@47½c for No. 3. There was more doing in the hog market to-day, but prices were again weak and lower, the decline averaging fully 10c per 100 lbs. Sales were chiefly at $4.25@4.35. Cattle met with a fair inquiry, at about yesterday's prices. Sheep were dull and weak, at 25c per 100 lbs decline.

The movement recently initiated for the suppression of crime, by closing the places where intoxicating liquors are sold on Sunday, has apparently been perverted from its original and rightful purpose. It was begun on the supposition that more liquor was consumed and more crime produced on Sunday than on week-days, because drinkers had more leisure on that day than on any other. A spirit of opposition was manifested to it on the part of the German population when it came to be applied to lager-beer, they looking upon it as an invasion of their personal rights, and an attempt to enforce religious opinions, or at least, religious practices, upon them,—their peculiar beverage being of a narcotic and not of an intoxicating tendency. This spirit of opposition, or rather the boisterous manner in which it has been manifested by a prominent demagogue, has excited on the other hand a disposition to enforce the law against beer at all hazards, whether it be an intoxicating drink or not. And so the case now stands. The controversy has taken the form of a public broil on the question of observing the first day of the week in a particular manner, rather than on any matter relating to crime or intoxication. On this question, which once produced riot and bloodshed in our streets, and which has slumbered during the past seventeen or eighteen years, the opinions of different classes and nationalities are so positive that the utmost caution will be required to avoid a repetition of the unhappy disturbances of the spring of 1855. We do not apprehend a renewal of those disturbances now, for we believe that the public authorities are able to keep the original purposes of the law and order movement in view, and to confine their attentions to intoxicating drinks and to the places which produce crime and disorder. A curious political muddle has grown out of the controversy, and, according to present appearances, more votes will be controlled one way or the other by prejudices engendered by the Sunday movement than by considerations of National politics. At all events, the politicians and candidates are immensely bothered by it.

THE SOLITARY JURYMAN.

There is a universal sentiment in Chicago, entirely regardless of political attachments, that the vilest incident of the campaign has been found in the personal attacks of the Chicago *Times* upon Democrats of recognized standing, ability, and honesty. In several successive issues of that journal, the greater part of its editorial drivel has been employed in calling such gentlemen as Cyrus H. McCormick, Murray F. Tuley, St. Clair Sutherland, Carter H. Harrison, and General I. N. Stiles, "bummers," "scallawags," and "dead-beats." If it has been the purpose of this newspaper to compete with Brick Pomeroy in the manufacture of epithets, the result shows a miserable failure. If, however, the object has been to confirm its own reputation, already pretty well established, for wanton disregard and intense hatred for every man who has the temerity to be respectable in a community where it lives, the success seems to have surpassed all former efforts. The credibility and the influence of the *Times* can be well determined, if the reader will only stop to consider that every one of these persons thus characterized as a "dead-beat," a "bummer," and a "scallawag" is well known to all people as a respectable and useful citizen.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has a national reputation for his work in promoting the interests of agriculture by means of the reapers which he has manufactured in such large numbers for many years past. The wealth which he has acquired, while contributing to the interests of the whole country, has been devoted by him to the improvement and benefit of Chicago, and to the promotion of educational institutions here and elsewhere. When the great fire came, there was no one lost more heavily than he, nor has there been any one more prompt to co-operate in the work of the re-establishment of what was destroyed. He gives permanent employment to hundreds of laborers and mechanics in his factories and in the work of rebuilding, and is, in every respect, a good and useful citizen. He is not an office-holder, nor the candidate for any office; nor are we aware that he has any political aspirations. In every political connection which he has had, he has done ten times more for others than others could possibly do for him. Yet this is the man whom the *Times* newspaper of yesterday morning speaks of as "Boss" McCormick, in connection with "scallawags," "dead-beats," and "bummers."

These epithets are not less reckless and disgraceful as applied to the other gentlemen mentioned. Mr. Carter H. Harrison may, without prejudice to other good men, be said to be, upon his own merits, the most popular citizen in the West Division. He is a man of large means, honestly acquired, who has used his wealth in a manner to command the respect and confidence of the poor people of his neighborhood. It is said that, in selling a number of lots at a time when it was almost impossible to secure abstracts of title, he was not asked for any other evidence of good title than his word. It may be added that the *Times* heartily supported Mr. Harrison for the office of County Commissioner, which he now holds, insisting that he should accept it as a duty to his fellow-citizens. The same is true of that journal's treatment of Messrs Stiles and Tuley, when they were candidates for the positions which they are now filling,—gentlemen who are now called names merely from personal spite and discomfiture. Mr. St. Clair Sutherland presided over the Democratic Central Committee of this county for several years, and did much to combat and restrain the low instincts which obtrude themselves upon all conventions and caucuses in a greater or less degree. He has given his time, without hope of reward, to efforts to purify and elevate politics, while the newspaper which abuses him has devoted itself to the purpose of bringing all candidates to its own level. Mr. Sutherland is a candidate for office for the first time during his residence in Chicago, in opposition to his own wishes, and only in accordance with the emphatic request of the Liberal Committee, who insisted that he should take the place.

It is significant that the *Times'* list of "bummers," "scallawags," and "dead-beats" does not include the name of a single person who is not at once a gentleman and a good citizen. The fact serves to show the precise value of an estimate of decency coming from that source. It also illustrates the extremity to which the newspaper has come in its failure to command the adherence of anybody, belonging to any party, during the present political campaign. The situation would not be more aptly defined than it was in the comparison which Mr. McCormick made in his speech of last Tuesday evening, likening the *Times* to the single juryman who so violently denounced the other eleven men for their stupidity in differing from him.

THE ARREST OF HEINRICH.

The most flagrant outrages that have yet been attempted by the authorities of the Federal Government, under cover of the law known as the Enforcement act, have occurred in New York City within the past week. The first instance was the arrest, on Saturday, of a reputable German citizen named Heinrich, at the instigation of United States Commissioner Davenport, who exercises the dual office of Prosecutor (as Chief of the Supervisors of Election), and of Judge, by virtue of his commission from the United States Government. Mr. Heinrich had distinguished himself in his ward, and among his countrymen, as a champion of the Liberal movement. This led to the visit of a Supervisor—appointed under the Enforcement act—who questioned Mr. Heinrich as to the length of his residence in the country and his qualifications as a voter. A series of impertinent inquiries culminated in the Supervisor's demand to know Mr. Heinrich's age. Mr. Heinrich resented this piece of impertinence, and was prompted to eject the Supervisor by force, the latter refusing to leave the premises voluntarily. Thereupon Mr. Heinrich was arrested, and dragged before United States Commissioner Davenport, who improvised a court in his room at a hotel, ordered Mr. Heinrich to jail for resisting one of his officers, and refused to accept bail, though ten times the requisite amount of surety was proffered. As this was Saturday afternoon, Mr. Heinrich lay in prison until Monday, and even then it was only after a *habeas corpus* had been applied for that Davenport consented to take bail for the prisoner's appearance.

In spite of the universal condemnation which this high-handed proceeding elicited from the press, the telegraph of yesterday brought the information that Commissioner Davenport had caused the arrest of another citizen, Mr. Chas. Hussey, upon similar grounds. Mr. Hussey had refused to answer the questions of one John Heenan, a special Deputy Marshal, and had also attempted to eject him from his premises after Heenan had refused to leave. When brought before Davenport, Mr. Hussey said that he had read in one of the morning papers that citizens were not obliged to answer questions put to them by these special officers of election, whereat one of the politicians present exclaimed that the editor of that paper must be arrested too.

The law under which these outrages were perpetrated is a piece of patch-work, which the last Congress virtually destroyed in the effort at mending it. It consists of three parts, the first of which was approved May 31, 1870, and provides generally for the protection of all voters without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It defines the duties of District Attorneys, Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and United States Commissioners in enforcing the law, provides for the prosecution of offenders in the United States Courts, prescribes the penalties, and was intended to protect the negro race in the exercise of their new privilege of suffrage. The second part of the law, an act approved Feb. 28, 1871, gave it a special application to cities having a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and was particularly intended for New York City. This act provided for the appointment of two Supervisors of Election at each poll, and for keeping the Circuit Court of the United States open to hear any cases of alleged violation of the Registration laws that might be brought before it. The law also provides that United States Marshals shall have the power to appoint special Deputies, and fixes penalties for resistance to these Deputies or to Supervisors in the discharge of their duties,—these duties being to challenge the right of registration or voting, and to see that everything in regard to the election is conducted fairly. This amendment applies to elections in all Congressional Districts, and it is as valid in New York and Chicago as it is in Charleston and Richmond. But, as the law throughout bears upon the duties of the Supervisors and Deputies *at the polls*, it does not seem, so far, to warrant the invasion of a citizen's house and home for the purpose of gratifying curiosity or intimidating voters. If such a construction were possible under the second act, the third act, passed on the last day of the last session of Congress, demolishes it completely. This third part of the Enforcement law extends the jurisdiction to the country districts, but fails to provide for the appointment of special Deputy Marshals; it prescribes the duties of Supervisors in such manner as to render the conduct of Davenport and his assistants amenable to legal punishment. And provided further, says this act, "that the Supervisors herein provided for shall have no power to make arrests, *or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election*, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof." This act, passed in the shape of an amendment to the preceding acts, divests the law of any semblance of authority it might otherwise convey for the infamous infringement upon personal rights and liberty, of which United States Commissioner Davenport, of New York, has been guilty.

It was predicted, at the time of the passage of the first Enforcement act, that the day would come when its spirit, claiming to be in the interest of an ignorant race of men, should be transplanted from the South to the North, and transformed from an instrument of justice to one of oppression. That day has, apparently, come.

WOMEN AT HARVARD.

The recent action of the Overseers of Harvard College, by which annual examinations of women will be held hereafter, as is now done at the University of Cambridge, in England, is a long step forward in the attainment of Woman's Rights, and a step in the right direction. It will accomplish more of practical benefit to women than years of stump-speaking, crimination and recrimination, and the political twaddle of male and female demagogues have been able to effect. While, if we understand the matter rightly, this action does not admit women to study in the University, side by side with the male students, it amounts to the same in the end, since, if they are competent to pass the examinations, they will go out into the world armed with the diplomas of this venerable seat of learning, and indorsed by it as competent to teach or follow other professional pursuits, in the same manner as the regularly graduated students. For all practical purposes, they stand upon the same level with them. They have secured the same privilege, only in a different way. Such a result as this has a direct practical influence upon the condition of woman, and will elevate her to a position where she may attain still higher honors, and help to lift the sex from that low plane where her advocates insist that she is persistently kept by the tyrannic disposition of man. There is no bar to this result except her own inefficiency.

The new scheme which the Overseers of Harvard have adopted, at the suggestion of the Corporation, is substantially the same as that which has been adopted by the English University of Cambridge after a three years' trial. There are two classes of candidates for these annual examinations,—those under 18 and those above that age. Those who pass the examination in a thoroughly satisfactory manner will be awarded certificates of honor, and those who pass in a creditable way will be awarded certificates of credit. These certificates are tantamount to the diploma which the male student receives upon graduation, and they bear witness to the fact that the possessor is qualified to fill the post of teacher or such other position as the new educational standard qualifies her to fill. The first examination is to be held next June, and before that time the Overseers will publish a schedule setting forth the objects to be taken up, the books necessary for consultation, the degree of proficiency required to pass, and that which is essential to passing with honor. An association of Boston ladies has agreed to bear the incidental expenses after the manner in which the English experiment has been carried out.

The result of this new concession to the demand for educational privileges of the higher sort for woman, will be looked for with lively interest. Every unprejudiced person will bespeak success for it. The necessarily severe examinations which the candidates for diplomas will have to endure must inevitably elevate the standard of female education, and improve the character of the schools and seminaries which are devoted exclusively to young ladies. Those institutions furnish at best but a superficial education, a smattering of the languages and sciences, and the accomplishments of the *beau monde*, which are only calculated to fit a lady to occupy a certain conventional position in fashionable life, but one of no practical value, and do not contribute to elevate her, educationally, or give her any well-defined standard of scholarly attainment. Indeed, there are very few young ladies who bring away from their boarding-school or seminary experiences more than the ability to use the most common French and German phrases, the faculty of playing the piano badly, and the usual modicum of style in drawing-room appearances, and general good-society etiquette. The Harvard scheme will tend to correct this superficial idea of education, and, by establishing severer tests of scholarship, will grant to woman not only the same privilege which the male student enjoys, but an opportunity to qualify herself for the highest and noblest pursuits. This result, as we stated at the outset, is an important step in the attainment of the rights of woman, in that it is qualifying her to exercise those rights, and if the new scheme shall accomplish this much, if it can abolish the present pernicious system of female education and raise its standard, it will be a matter for general congratulation.

The cable has brought the announcement of the death of John Henry Merle d'Aubigne, the famous Swiss historian and theologian, whose name is almost as familiar in this country as in Europe. He was born at the village of Eaux Vines, in the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 16, 1794, and was therefore 78 years of age at the time of his death. His early years were devoted to the study of theology, under the tuition and lectures of the learned Neander. In 1817, he was ordained a minister and settled in Hamburg, as the pastor of the French Calvinist Church, in that city. In 1823, he removed to Brussels, where for seven years he officiated as the pastor of the leading Protestant church, and where he became the Court preacher and personal friend of the late King of Holland, who was at that time King of the United Netherlands. Upon the separation of Belgium from the crown of the House of Orange, he returned to Switzerland and accepted the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in a college founded by the Evangelical Society of Geneva. This position gave him an opportunity of prosecuting the great work of his life, and, in 1835, he gave to the public the first volume of his "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century." The work met with an astonishing success, almost immediately, throughout all Protestant Christendom, attracted not only the warmest admiration from Protestants, but also a controversial attention, which made his name famous the world over, and was soon translated into nearly all the European languages. He has remained in Geneva since 1835, constantly growing in fame as he increased in years, and his home has been the favorite resort of the travelling clergymen of all Protestant denominations. Dr. d'Aubigne was a man of unflagging industry, and has left numerous other works to the world, among them, "The Protector; or, the English Republic in the Days of Cromwell;" "Three Centuries of Scottish Struggle; or, Two Kingdoms and Two Kings;" "The Character of the Reformer and the Reformation of Geneva;" "History of the European Reformation in the Time of Calvin;" "Germany, Scotland, and England; or, the Recollections of a Swiss Minister;" together with an almost endless collection of sermons, addresses, and special essays printed in the "Archives du Christianisme."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has read a very plain but forcible lesson to the people of that city, on the absurdity of brag, and in the reading tells them some very plain truths. It discloses the fact that, outside of Pennsylvania Philadelphia is only a name, while New York is a reality; that, in very many instances, buyers can get Philadelphia-made goods cheaper in New York than at headquarters; and that the boasts that are constantly made about the number of houses built in that city are on a par with those of a librarian who should brag of the extent of a collection made up for the most part of pamphlets of no value. In the course of its sermon, the *Telegraph* pays Chicago the following handsome compliment:

> Leaving New York out of the question, this city is far behind Chicago in business enterprise, and something beside vain boasting about the amount of ground we cover, and the number of houses we build, will be necessary before Philadelphia can be placed in comparison with the great lake city. The Philadelphia houses have been for the most part small structures, often consisting of only four rooms, and costing from $2,000 to $4,000, while those of Chicago have been large and elegant structures of great architectural pretensions, which cost many thousands of dollars each, and which will be permanent attractions to the city. The rebuilding of Chicago is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, especially when the extent and elegant character of the new edifices are taken into consideration; and, in view of what Chicago has done within the last year, we shudder to think of what the situation of Philadelphia would be to-day, had it been the victim of the fire-fiend a year ago.

It is not probable that the Philadelphians will relish either the unpalatable truths about their city or the handsome compliments for Chicago, which the *Telegraph* prints in its comparison between the two cities; nevertheless, we are constrained to admit that that journal has discernment and discrimination in no ordinary degree.

Like the Frenchman who mourned the loss of the Column Vendome because it took away a convenient place for committing suicide, so Mrs. Laura Fair laments the invention of the stomach-pump which was brought into requisition to foil the admirable purpose of her mother in putting an end to her existence, after this existence had been made wretched by the loss of her lawsuit against her daughter. There is nothing more charming in nature than filial affection, and a more highly-wrought instance of it than the Laura Fair family gave a few days ago seldom occurs. The act must be taken as a whole to be properly appreciated. First, Mrs. Fair could not, with the instincts of a true daughter, burden her mother with the trust of $8,000 on her account. So she proceeded into court and wrenched it from the faithful old lady, who was willing to make a maternal sacrifice and keep it. Then, when the mother sought the oblivion generally to be found in a dose of laudanum and chloroform, and when a ruthless and unfeeling doctor rushed in with his stomach-pump to undo what had been so fairly done, none was earlier or more eager to commiserate the bereaved old lady upon restoration to life than was her dutiful and affectionate daughter, Mrs. Laura Fair. "Why didn't you take enough of the stuff to finish you, and make one job of it?" was the familiar colloquial way in which Mrs. Fair opened the conversation. It was one of those scenes of family endearment which the rude, cold world will scarcely know how to appreciate.

There was room for all the improvement possible in the condition of the Belgian workingmen, who have recently struck so generally and successfully. Most of the laborers of that country are miserably poor. A report recently made to the British Foreign Office declares that there are 20,000 workingmen's households in Belgium absolutely unable to meet their very humble expenses. Their diet is limited to the barest necessaries of life, and few of them ever see meat, beer, or sugar on their tables. What are considered good wages may be learned from the fact, stated as a gratifying one, that there are over two hundred thousand workmen who receive as much as seventy-five cents a day. It is not surprising that with such wages, and the ill-furnished hovels and slatternly wives, which are an inevitable result, these men should betake themselves to drinking with such vigor that Belgium has a public-house for every fifty inhabitants. Discontent with their lot has increased, notwithstanding their participation in the recent rise in wages of 25 to 30 per cent, which has occurred throughout the industrial world within the last few years. At Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, and other cities, the journeymen masons, tailors, shipwrights, and others have been in full revolt, and have usually carried the day. Backed by the power of the Internationals, they have demanded and obtained, in many instances, not only more wages, but the dismissal of apprentices.

Prussia has abandoned her former practice of pardoning her worst criminals on condition of their emigration to the United States, but it is continued by some of the petty German States. The Mecklenburg *News* says:

> Johannes Dreyfuss, the incendiary and murderer of Tergelow, who in 1864 was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and whom his Royal Highness the Grand Duke pardoned, in June last, on his promise of forthwith emigrating to North America and never more returning to this country, has written to his family from Chicago that he has safely arrived in that city, and that he intends to settle there.

We are favored in the same way by the Principality of Reuss, as appears from the Gera *Advertiser*:

> Yesterday quite a concourse of people assembled in the market-place to witness the disgusting spectacle of the transportation of two heavily-ironed criminals through this place. They were the barber Sonnewend, who two years ago poisoned his wife, and attempted to murder his babe, because he wanted to marry another woman, and who, in consequence, was sentenced to death, but, through the clemency of the Prince, had his punishment commuted to penal servitude for life; and a farm-laborer, Peter Bender, convicted in 1861 of nine cases of highway robbery, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The two criminals had petitioned for their release, and inasmuch as their relatives had promised to furnish the necessary means for sending them to the United States, and as they have manifested unmistakable symptoms of repentance and contrition, the Minister of Justice has granted their petition.

We commend this plan to Pennsylvania politicians. Let them hereafter pardon their convicts only on condition that, after their affidavits are made, they shall emigrate to some small principality or duchy of Germany.

For sixteen years, one fragile but resolute woman, Miss Cunningham, has given her rare energies, assisted by other noble women, to the task of preserving the home of Washington as a National shrine. When Mount Vernon was offered for sale by the nephew of Washington, she read the advertisement, and, though prostrated at the time by spinal disease, her indignation stimulated her to make earnest individual and public appeals to her countrymen to save this hallowed spot from the desecration of sale. Among the noble responses was that of Edward Everett, who raised $80,000 by his public lectures, and by such means the work was accomplished. During the war, Miss Cunningham took up her residence at Mount Vernon, where she still resides, to oversee the repairs and improvements necessary to maintain the estate. Her services have been rendered without any compensation; and that her administration has been rigidly economical is shown by the fact that all the expenses, including hospitalities to distinguished strangers, have been restricted, as is shown by the report presented to the last annual meeting of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, to $853.56 a year.

In twenty-five years, according to a report made to the National Agricultural Society at St. Louis, all the valuable accessible timber lands in the United States will have been despoiled. In the recent meeting of the National Board of Trade, a delegate stated that, at the present rate of destruction, Michigan will be bare of forests in seventeen years. The waste of wood is one of the least evils of this destruction. Most serious climatic changes will follow if the experiences of other countries is a guide. The theory of Humboldt, that forests and heavy vegetation prevent the earth from radiating its heat, and that the resultant lower temperature of wooded districts condenses the moisture of the air into rain, is verified by observation. Palestine, in ancient days, was well-wooded and well-watered. Its hillsides are now [illegible] their trees, and its brooks are dry, [illegible] the rainy season. The sterility of S[illegible] famines of Persia are believed to be [illegible] to this cause.

One of the Maine Customs Districts is Machias. Although its commerce has [illegible] decreased since 1857, the expenses of [illegible] and collecting duties in it have increased [illegible] equal regularity. In 1857, the imports [illegible] $4,760; in 1870, they had fallen to [illegible] the Custom House expenses had risen [illegible] $2,666, in 1857, to $6,591 in 1870. These expenses consist of salaries paid to a Collector, [illegible] finds the business of the port so overwhelming that he is supported by three Deputies and [illegible] Inspectors, all of whom stand by the party.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VARIAN CONCERT,

which was announced for last evening, [illegible] concert which did not come off. It was to have been given at Central Hall, on Twenty-[illegible] street, but at the hour announced, although [illegible] or three people gathered at the door, the [illegible] was locked, the box-office closed, and the [illegible] dark. The agent put in an appearance about a week ago, got out his posters, did his [illegible] ing, and then left the city. It is to be presumed that the meagre sale at the box-office, which amounted to a half-price ticket for the [illegible] did not seem sufficiently alluring for Madame Varian, Signor Bartolini, the Polish pianist, and the Hungarian violinist to [illegible] their sweetness on the desert air. As they did not appear [illegible] evening, the grand concerts announced for Saturday afternoon and evening may be considered off. The audience of three who assembled on the sidewalk, last evening, [illegible] away in rather mournful spirits. The [illegible] of one which was to have been present to-morrow afternoon can undoubtedly get its money back by applying to the parties of whom it [illegible] chased. We have made this statement [illegible] pally for the benefit of anxious creditors.

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PART FIRST.

Fantasia Piano—"Irish Diamonds"........ [illegible]
Miss L. Blakeslee.
Quartette (Male)—"What Beams so Bright" [illegible]
Messrs. Cleveland, Colson, Stiles, and Coffin.
Solo—"The Flower Girl" (Aria)........
Mrs. C. D. Carrington.
Duet—"Gently Sighs the Breeze"........
Mrs. F. H. Hardenbergh and Miss Annie Rockwell.
Solo—"Yes, Let Me Like a Soldier Die" (from the opera "Maritana")........
Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Trio (ladies' voices)—"On the Ocean"........
Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Mrs. C. A. Grow, and Miss Annie Rockwell.

PART SECOND.

Duet (Four Hands)—"Il Bacio"........
Miss L. Blakeslee and Miss Gertie Johnson.
Song........
Mr. S. Cleveland.
Duet—"What Mountains" (Mendelssohn)........
Mrs. C. D. Carrington, and Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Song—"Ye Merry Birds"........
Mrs. E. H. Hardenbergh.
Quartet—"There's One that I Love Dearly"........
Mrs. E. H. Hardenbergh, Mrs. C. A. Grow, Mr. S. Cleveland, and Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Song—"Good Night, Farewell"........
Miss Annie Rockwell.
Quartet (Male)—"The Ruined Chapel"........
Messrs. Cleveland, Colson, Stiles, and Coffin.

THE BARNABEE TROUPE.

The Barnabee Concert Troupe, which needs no introduction to the reader, will give two concerts in the Union Park Congregational Church, Monday, Oct. 28, and the following [illegible] Mrs. N. H. Smith, soprano; Miss H. E. [illegible] contralto; Mr. Fessenden, tenor; Mr. [illegible] basso; and Mr. Arbuckle, cornet, will appear.

POLITICAL.

The official vote of Indiana, for Governor, compares with the preceding election as follows:

1868.		1872.	
Hendricks, Dem....	170,614	Hendricks, Lib....	18[illegible]
Baker, Rep....	171,575	Browne, Rep....	1[illegible]
Rep. maj....	961	Liberal maj....	[illegible]
Total vote....	342,189	Total vote....	[illegible]

The total in 1872 includes 182 Bourbon votes.

—There was an election in Baltimore, Wednesday, for members of the First Branch of the City Council, and the Liberal-Democratic candidates were elected in seventeen of the twenty wards. The vote was small.

—The Maryland Republicans support the Bourbon Democrats for Congress, for the Eastern Shore and Baltimore Districts.

—Returns nearly complete make the Republican majority in Nebraska, on Congressman 7,000, and on Governor 6,000. The new Legislature will have but two Liberals in the Senate and ten in the House.

—The registration-books at St. Louis close [illegible] 38,246 names, and the country precincts will [illegible] about 5,000. This is final,—there being [illegible] "swearing-in" votes on election-day.

—The returns of the Georgia election, Oct. [illegible] still incomplete at last accounts, give Governor Smith 57,361, which the eight remaining counties will increase. The vote indicates that the entire delegation of nine Congressmen will be elected by the Liberal-Democrats in November.

—George A. Gray, of Linn County, has been substituted for the Rev. I. K. Fuller, on the Liberal electoral ticket in Iowa.

—Judge Jackson Temple, of San Francisco, an influential Democrat, has held aloof from politics this year, but forbids the use of his name on the O'Conor Electoral ticket.

—The Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia feel confident that they will obliterate the 15,000 Hartranft majority, and oust all the Ring candidates for city and county offices who claim election by virtue of it. In every ward whose returns are scrutinized, they find alterations of figures and transfers of votes from Buckalew to the Hartranft side, by the 100, 200, 300, or 400, and, in one case, 1,000 votes. The election officers acted under instructions that are now understood by the uniformity of the fraud, and the work of detection will be the more easy. It was not until Hartranft was known to have enough, and, as it has proved, too much majority, that the word went forth to stop. The "stop" was at 15,000. It might as easily have been 25,000, and, at 9 o'clock on election evening, it was intended to be 22,000.

—D. R. Carr, the third Grant candidate for Congress nominated in the Bowlinggreen (Ky.) District, has withdrawn, and the faithful adherents to Grant must understand, by this time, that all their votes have been sold to Golladay, the Bourbon and cadet-selling candidate.

—DeWitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is a Liberal candidate for the New York Legislature.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention will be one of the ablest bodies ever convened in the country for the revision of constitutional law. It is proposed that one of the delegates-at-large of the Democracy resign, to make room for the appointment of Mr. Buckalew. The Republicans have a majority of five.

—The Rochester (N.Y.) *Union* says:

> The most extraordinary act ever passed by a Legislature is the act of last winter submitting to the people the question whether a debt of the State shall not be created mainly to pay for over-appropriations by the last and previous Legislatures. It was doubtless supposed by those who controlled the last Legislature that the people might be cheated into approval of this act under the excitement of a Presidential election, but they are likely to come to grief.

—The Indianapolis Post Office lays its hand upon its heart, and declares that Mr. Morton's committees had to rake and scrape to get together money enough to meet their legitimate expenses. Also, that they "peremptorily refused to apply money for political experiments or to uses of doubtful propriety, on the ground that their resources required husbanding."

—Owing to a misapprehension of the law, Indians in North Carolina were not allowed to vote at the August election. They would have voted, to a man, the Conservative ticket, and would have reduced Caldwell's illegal majority of 2,000 to 1,400.

Bonds.

It should be borne in mind that there are no [illegible] in the market more desirable than the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually, are in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, either coupon or registered, and are sold at par and interest. Their security is unlimited. Pamphlets and full information furnished on application. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, General Agents.

GERMANS IN C[illegible]

Large Mass Meeting [illegible] Street Turner [illegible]

The Sunday Closing Question Under Consideration.

Resolutions Adopted [illegible] ing Its Non-En[illegible]ment.

The Mayor Called Upon [illegible] Exertions Until a New [illegible] cil is Elected.

Speeches by Messrs. F[illegible] ner and Franz A[illegible]

Palestine, in ancient days, was well-wood[ed,] well-watered. Its hillsides are now st... their trees, and its brooks are dry, except d... the rainy season. The sterility of Spain and ... famines of Persia are believed to be largely ... to this cause.

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Solo—"Yes, Let Me Like a Soldier Die" (from the opera "Maritana") ... Wallac...
Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Trio (ladies' voices)—"On the Ocean" ... Camp...
Mrs. C. D. Carrington, Mrs. C. A. Grow, and Miss An... nie Bockwell.

PART SECOND.

Duet (Four Hands)—"Il Bacio" ... Costa...
Miss L. Blakeslee and Miss Gertie Johnson.
Song ...
Mr. S. Cleveland.
Duet—"What Mountains," (I'Masnader) ... Ver...
Mrs. C. D. Carrington and Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Song—"Ye Merry Birds" ... Gumbe...
Mrs. E. H. Hardenbergh.
Quartet—"There's One that I Love Dearly" ... Kuck...
Mrs. E. H. Hardenbergh, Mrs. C. A. Grow, Mr. ... Cleveland, and Mr. W. C. Coffin.
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—There was an election in Baltimore, Wednes... for members of the First Branch of the ... Council, and the Liberal-Democratic cand... were elected in seventeen of the twenty ... rds. The vote was small.

—The Maryland Republicans support ... urbon Democrats for Congress, for the East... Shore and Baltimore Districts.

—Returns nearly complete make the Republ... majority in Nebraska, on Congressm... ..0, and on Governor 6,000. The new Legis... ...re will have but two Liberals in the Senate ... ten in the House.

—The registration-books at St. Louis close on ... 46 names, and the country precincts will add ... t 5,000. This is final,—there being no ... wearing-in" votes on election-day.

—The returns of the Georgia election, Oct. 2, ... incomplete at last accounts, give Governor ... h 57,361, which the eight remaining coun... will increase. The vote indicates that the ... re delegation of nine Congressmen will be ... ted by the Liberal-Democrats in November.

—George A ...ray, of Linn County, has been ... tituted for the Rev. I. K. Fuller, on the Lib... ...ectoral ticket in Iowa.

—Judge Jackson Temple, of San Francisco, ... influential Democrat, has held aloof from ... ics this year, but forbids the use of his ... on the O'Conor Electoral ticket.

—The Municipal Reform Association of Phila... ...ia feel confident that they will obliterate ... 5,000 Hartranft majority, and oust all the ... candidates for city and county offices who ... election by virtue of it. In every war... ...e returns are scrutinized, they find altera... of figures and transfers of votes from the ... alew to the Hartranft side, by the 100, 200, ... r 400, and, in one case, 1,000 votes. The ... on officers acted under instructions the... ...w understood by the uniformity of the..., and the work of detection will be ... easy. It was not until Hartranft wa... ...n to have enough, and, as it has prove..., ...nch majority, that the word went forth ... The "stop" was at 15,000. It might a... have been 25,000, and, at 9 o'clock on elec... evening, it was intended to be 20,000.

—... R. Carr, the third Grant candidate for ... was nominated in the Bowlinggreen (Ky.) ...ct, has withdrawn, and the faithful adhe... ...to Grant must understand, by this time, ... their votes have been sold to Golladay, ... urbon and cadet-selling candidate.

—DeWitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is a Lib... candidate for the New York Legislature.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention ... one of the ablest bodies ever convened ... country for the revision of constitutional ... It is proposed that one of the delegates ... re of the Democracy resign, to make room ... appointment of Mr. Buckalew. The Be... ...ans have a majority of five.

—The Rochester (N.Y.) Union says: ... most extraordinary act ever passed by a... ...ture is the act of last winter submitting to the ... the question whether a debt of the State sha... ...created mainly to pay for over-appropriations ... last and previous Legislatures. It was dou... ...posed by those who controlled the last ro... ...ture that the people might be cheated into ... of this act under the excitement of a Pres... election, but they are likely to come to grief.

—... Indianapolis Post Office lays its han... ...s heart, and declares that Mr. Morton... ...ttees had to rake and scrape to get the ... money enough to meet their legitimate ... es. Also, that they "peremptorily re... to apply money for political experime... ...es of doubtful propriety, on the groun... ...eir resources required husbanding." ... ...ing to a misapprehension of the law, ... in North Carolina were not allowed ... the August election. They would ha... ...o a man, the Conservative ticket, ... have reduced Caldwell's illegal major... ...0 to 1,400.

Bonds.

...ld be borne in mind that there are no b... ...arket more desirable than the first mortga... the Northern Pacific Railroad. They ... ...d interest, payable semi-annually, are ... ...minations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, ... either coupon or registered, and can be ... ...nd interest. Their security is undoubt... ...s and full information furnished on app... ...NT, PRESTON & KEAN, General Agents.

GERMANS IN COUNCIL.

Large Mass Meeting in Twelfth Street Turner Hall.

The Sunday Closing Law the Question Under Consideration.

Resolutions Adopted Demanding Its Non-Enforcement.

The Mayor Called Upon to Cease His Exertions Until a New Council is Elected.

Speeches by Messrs. Franz Lachner and Franz Arnold.

An immense meeting of German citizens was held yesterday evening, in the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, in response to a call signed by the Executive Committees of the Musical and other societies, inviting them to assemble for the purpose of expressing their views upon what they consider an invasion of their personal rights, to-wit: the closing of their saloons on Sunday, and the spirit of intolerance of which they deem that to be a manifestation. The large hall in which the meeting was held, was packed with people. The sides of the galleries were decorated with flags, and with mottoes, which lose all their rhyme and much of their fun by being Englished. One stated that any man who shut his door on Sunday was an ass like Washburn; another that water-suckers, low-flung fanatic, and similar trash, must be eaten with sugar; another that they would drink in spite of temperance laws, while another stated the great truth that man gets thirsty on Sunday. There was much smoking, some drinking, considerable loud talking, and a great deal of good nature.

REMARKS OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

After the meeting had been called to order, it was organized by the election of F. A. Hoffman, Jr., as temporary President, who expressed his pleasure at seeing so many assembled to discuss the Temperance question, and pass such resolutions as would let all the people of Chicago know what the Germans thought of the Temperance laws. He hoped that they would be united, and would take such a course as showed they were able to deal with the Temperance question, and show these cold-water people what they could do. The time had come when they must act together, with "forward" for their motto. He suggested the election of a permanent presiding officer.

ORGANIZATION.

Emil Dietsch and Mr. Ruebelsdorff were named.

Others named the temporary Chairman, who declined.

A motion to appoint a Committee on Permanent Organization was lost.

Emil Dietsch made a few remarks, exhorting them to keep quiet and proceed with their business.

Mr. Hoffman said every German was called on to do his duty, and that they could not if they did not have order.

Karl Knobelsdorff was chosen permanent President, and thanked them for the honor. He had not sought the position concerning such great interests. He would act in no party spirit.

Mr. Meister, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., and Max Eberhardt were elected Secretaries.

The Presidents of the different Vereins were elected Vice Presidents of the meeting.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Francis Hoffman, Francis Lachner, Emil Deitsch, and Dr. Bluthardt.

Some one wanted the audience to select the Committee, and not the Chair to pack one.

Mr. Dietsch asked if the Committee was not as much interested in the matter as any one present.

The Chair said if they did not like it they could elect one themselves.

Mr. Hesing wanted the Committee selected by the meeting, and not one which had been made up in advance, and had resolutions already.

Much confusion followed.

He wanted resolutions which should express the voice of the meeting.

There was much noise, and the Chair begged for order, and urged them not to disgrace the meeting. Some one called to put Mr. Hesing out.

Mr. Hesing concluded by moving that the resolutions be read.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

They were read as follows:

The German citizens of Chicago, represented by the present mass meeting, declare: That the Temperance Sunday laws belong to a by-gone age, and are opposed to the spirit of the time, and infringe upon the rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Federal Constitution. Therefore be it resolved by the German citizens:

First, That for the future, as a measure of self-protection, they will make common cause, and employ all lawful means to secure the repeal of such laws as are in restraint of individual freedom.

Second, That we pledge ourselves to secure concert of action among all who concur in these views, for the purpose of uniting on candidates for State, county, and city officers; and agree to support only such as are known to favor our views.

Third, That we request the Council and the Mayor of Chicago not to inflict this dishonor on the free and intelligent people by enforcing a law which has been a dead letter on the statute book.

Fourth, To respectfully ask the Mayor of the city to suspend the enforcement of the Sunday laws in question until the organization of the new Common Council.

Fifth—To request the German press of Chicago to strike from the list of candidates, who are to represent the interests of the citizens as State officers, members of the Legislature, and county and city officers, all those who do not favor the repeal of the Temperance and Sunday enforcement laws.

Sixth—A Committee to be appointed by the President of this meeting, which shall act as an Executive Committee, and of which he shall be Chairman, for the purpose of informing the Mayor, the Council, and the German press of these resolutions, and of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hesing said something had been forgotten—the resolutions had not been submitted for adoption.

The President said it would be done after the speaking was over.

Mr. Hesing tried to talk, but was howled down.

The President begged for order, but Mr. Hesing was not wanted, and Lackner was called for.

The President declared they should not proceed till Mr. Hesing had spoken.

Mr. Lackner declined to speak till Mr. Hesing had had his say.

That gentleman wanted an immediate vote, and not to wait for half a dozen speeches.

The President thought it made no difference—they could vote on them.

Mr. Dutsch agreed with Mr. Hesing. No man could object to the resolutions.

They were adopted with one negative voice.

A resolution was read which had been adopted by the Schweitzer Mannerchor to the effect that that society despised the efforts of the temperance people, and was determined to protect personal freedom to the best of its ability, and its members bound themselves to help to carry out the action of the meeting.

MR. FRANK LACHNER

said the meeting was a peculiar one, representing the entire German population of Chicago. It was an indignation meeting of the German people, who wanted to protect themselves against an invasion of their right. The Germans were toilers in the land, not mere drones. He referred to the first meeting which had been held to suppress crime. The organization had fallen into the hands of temperance people, who asked the Mayor to enforce an old and forgotten law. Under it the saloons were finally closed on Sunday, and Germans were forbidden to spend Sunday after their own fashion. The enforcement of the law under such circumstances was infamous. Germans were not the law-breakers. They were law-abiding people. The North Side was always quiet. The attempt was made to put the responsibility of all the murders on the Germans. Since the fire the population had increased, and many hard characters had come from all sides. It was natural that some offenders should be among them, but the Germans were not responsible. They were not responsible for the general corruption, for the depravity of morals, and for Wall street swindles. Did they expect to cure these by shutting the North Side beer saloons? No; the fault lay deeper than that. He read the State law and city ordinance under which these outrages had been done, and which had lain dormant for many years. The former was passed when there was no beer and no wine in Illinois; when there were no Germans, but only New Englanders. The word saloon was not used, but "tippling-house," which did not mean saloon, but a corner grocery, in which bad whiskey was sold, and where the pioneers of the day got drunk systematically. This was the pretext for closing an entirely different kind of house. The law was never meant to apply to persons who quietly sold beer on Sunday. As to the ordinance which the Common Council had passed in its wisdom, it applied to tippling-houses and bars where intoxicating drinks were sold. But the men who passed it knew nothing of the present beer saloons, but merely of the disreputable ranches of that time. But the laws were executed until the present movement of the Committee of Twenty-five who had to go back twenty-six years to find a law which the people who passed it would not now pass. That was progress and reform. The law was there in the letter, but not in spirit, as the Mayor and police would admit. It had no meaning to-day, and it could and should be carried out under no circumstances. It could not be done if they would resist it. There had been a law in England that parties to a lawsuit could resort to the arbitration of battle, and in 1830, after it had slept on the statute books for hundreds of years, and it was then appealed to, but Parliament had then repealed it. To call up this liquor law was as progressive as to revive old ones against witches. The Mayor, for whom he had great respect, had believed that he must try to execute the law, and from his point of view, was quite right; but it was an error to attempt to enforce the law when he felt it could not be done. The resolutions wanted the Mayor to suspend action till the new Common Council had acted on the question, and that was the proper course to pursue. The Committee of Twenty-five represented only themselves, for the meeting that elected them was called for another purpose, and the Mayor could properly have told them that the law was obsolete, and the citizens of this day did not want it, and that he would lay the matter before the new Council. So let them pay their attention to the election of the Aldermen. Besides, the law was unconstitutional. If it was declared constitutional, they, as law-abiding citizens would not resist it, but he did not believe, in view of the various elements in Chicago, and the immense vote, that a majority could be found to keep the law on the statute books. When the question was fairly before the Council he did not doubt the result. The fault of the Germans has been to be absorbed too much by party politics, and the distraction of their power which that caused, had weakened their influence. Now, at least, they must act with unity. The fault lay with no party. The fault lay with the people. They had worked to elect a person who was a sound party man, no matter what his views might be on other questions. In electing Representatives and Aldermen, they must work to put in men who represented their views on all points, and who opposed Sunday enforcement, without so much regard to their opinions on National politics. That was the duty of the German press, to refuse to support any candidate who was one of these fanatics. [Great cheering—"Down with Beveridge."] He wanted the Germans to vote solid, and they had the power. They had votes enough in Illinois to obtain what they wanted, and they must not scatter them, controlled by party considerations, but as an unit. Did the temperance people believe that a race that had fought for years for its rights, and waded through blood to obtain them, would be swindled out of them by a handful of fanatics? [Cheers.]

FRANZ ARNOLD

made a few remarks, to the effect that there were not a great many Puritans in the country any way, and they were dying out. The Germans had come among the Americans to work a reformation, and they had given them beer. As in England, so here it was going to do its work. When he came to the country, twenty-five years ago, he found none but whiskey-drinking and rowdyism. What they had to do now was to keep every saloon open on Sunday [great cheers], and not, as they were asked, give up their Sunday beer, their gardens, their music. He found fault with the Mayor for appointing Washburn, whom he knew to be a fanatic, when he could have found a decent man in Chicago. He had been praised as an excellent man; he was to work great reforms, and this was the result. They must keep open, and keep quiet, and, as had been said, no policeman had a right to be spying about their premises. He agreed with the preceding speaker, that the Presidential question had nothing to do with the election of county and city officers. It was no political meeting, but one to teach a lesson to the Sunday fanatics.

The North Side Turn Gemeinde asked leave for Mr. Hesing to speak.

The question was put and lost. [Cheers.]

Mr. Ostermann insisted on it.

Mr. Emil Dietsch spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

North State Street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the matter of widening North State street, from Chicago avenue to Schiller street. Property owners representing over 7,000 front feet, have petitioned for the improvement, and others, representing 650 feet, have remonstrated against it. The Committee agreed to report in favor of the passage of the ordinance authorizing the widening. They also agreed to report recommending the Council to compel the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company to construct gutters on all the streets on which their tracks are laid.

Everything.

The Ladies' Christian Union Employment Bureau is open daily from 8 to 12 and 1:30 to 4 o'clock, at No. 97 West Randolph street.

There will be a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club this evening, at the school house, on Fulton near Hoyne street.

J. H. Deveraux, General Manager, and Charles H. Payne, General Superintendent, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, visited the stock-yards yesterday.

—Mr. Frank Munroe betook unto himself a better-half yesterday. Miss Mattie Merriman, for a long time head assistant in one of the public schools of this city, is the fortunate lady.

Mr. Alonzo H. Hatch, a singer of some local repute, has left the city for Milan, Italy, where he intends to prosecute his musical studies. He will remain in Italy for three or four years.

Last evening Captain C. M. Davis, of the propeller Cuyahoga, was presented by his crew with a handsome American gold watch, as an evidence of their appreciation of his kindness and officer-like conduct while under his command.

The Senate Debating Lyceum will debate this evening in the hall at the corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. A good subject for discussion might be: "When does a man die,—at the last moment of life, or the first moment of death?"

Hon. John C. Dore has purchased from Ira Holmes the lease of the site of the old Raymond Block, northwest corner of State and Madison streets, being 66 feet front on State and 125 on Madison, and will immediately commence the erection of an elegant business block, suitable for stores.

Almon L. Hiltbruner is informed that his sister Ella is at Seneca, LaSalle County, in feeble health, and would like to hear from him. She is only 14 years of age, and without means, so that a brother's love would be just the thing to console and help her. Almon, do your duty.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: William Fitzgerald, 4-story and basement brick, 40x91 feet, corner of Adams and Fifth avenue; Peter Efferty, 1-story brick, 20x60 feet, Margaret street; Michael Hawley, 2-story and basement brick, 22x36 feet, No. 360 West Van Buren street; A. Beck, 2-story and basement brick, 40x60 feet, No. 356 North LaSalle street; C. C. Rosenburger, 2-story brick on Rush street, near White.

A young woman, named Lizzie Hickey, residing at No. 104 Seventeenth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by poisoning herself with arsenic. Prompt action on the part of her friends, aided by powerful antidotes, neutralized the effects of the drug, and created such a commotion in the young woman's interior that she promised never again to act so rashly. She refuses to assign a reason for her haste to enter upon eternity.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and Missouri Valley reduced pressures, southerly winds, and partly cloudy, and warmer weather, extending on Thursday to the Western Lakes and Mid-Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and thence over the Gulf States, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather, with occasional light rain, from North Carolina to Lake Erie, and thence over the Middle and New England States, brisk northeasterly winds, threatening weather, and rain. Warning signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, and New York.

DIAMONDS.

Reported Discovery of Brilliants of the First Water in Southwestern Colorado.

DENVER, Oct. 24.—There is no longer any doubt as to the discovery of diamond fields in Southwestern Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and after reaching San Francisco have been proved to contain diamonds of the first water, together with other precious stones. A company of 100 men is organizing here, and already numbers over 80, who will start in a few days, armed, equipped, and provisioned for a six months' expedition. An organization was effected, and officers elected last evening.

Another diamond district has been found in Colorado, nearly west of Denver, on the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. An engineer party under V. H. Pugh, Chief Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, left Pueblo Sept. 3, following the Arkansas River and Tennessee Creek to the head waters of the Piney River, down the Piney, Grand, White, and Unitah Rivers, and reached Salt Lake Oct. 16. While passing over that portion of the route indicated by the Piney and Unitah Rivers, the engineers were attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, and without a suspicion of diamonds, quite a number were gathered as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake, and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, their specimens were produced and tested, and proved to be genuine diamonds. The belief is rapidly growing that the wealth of the Rocky Mountains contained in the diamond field will vastly eclipse their wealth in silver and gold.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Marriage of Mr. James Walsh and Miss Pickie Sheahan.

St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, was the scene of a brilliant social event at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour Mr. James Walsh, a prominent and wealthy business man, and Miss Pickie Sheahan, daughter of James W. Sheahan, Esq., were united in marriage by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by the clergymen of the parish. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large number of people, many of them our most distinguished citizens, and all of them the personal friends of the young couple and their families. The bride was attired elegantly and tastefully, and presented a charming appearance. She was attended by a fascinating trio of bridesmaids, whose toilettes were in every way suited to the occasion. Bride and bridegroom bore themselves with remarkable composure in the presence of such a large assemblage. At the conclusion of the services the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held. The gathering was large and brilliant. The young couple were heartily congratulated upon the fortunate selection which each had made, and well-wishes for their future happiness and prosperity were uttered on every side. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh departed on their bridal tour. They will first visit Montreal, where Mr. Walsh's parents reside, and proceed thence to Washington and the principal cities on the Atlantic Coast. By her circle of friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Walsh is universally admired for her beauty, intelligence, and amiability. Mr. Walsh commands the respect of all who know him for his qualities as a gentleman, his business integrity, and his worth as a man in all the relations of life.

Ocean Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The steamship Manitoban has arrived.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Money was easy at 4@7 per cent.

Sterling firmer; 108¾@109 for long; 110⅛@110½ for sight.

Gold steady from 112⅞ to 113¼, closing at 113@113⅛. The corner in cash gold has apparently culminated. Borrowers had to pay as high as ⅛ per cent for use in the morning, but in the afternoon the position of affairs reversed, and 2@3 per cent was paid for carrying.

Clearings, $84,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $491,000.

Governments opened dull, and ⅛@¼ lower, but recovered the decline, and closed strong.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened quiet and somewhat higher than last night, and became more active in the afternoon, when prices declined in the general list. The business, however, concentrated in a few shares, and the important fluctuations were in three or four specialties. The decline ranged from ¼ to 4⅛ per cent. Pacific Mail was the chief feature, selling at 102⅞, 99⅞, 100¾, 99⅛, 100, and 97⅞, the latter being the closing rate. Canton fell from 107 to 105, Western Union from 79⅞ to 78⅛, and Ohios from 47 to 46. Northwestern common, Erie, and St. Paul common were the exceptions to the general market, and advanced respectively to 76⅞, 51⅛, and 58⅞, reacting, however, before the close. The whole market closed weak under the heavy pressure of sales.

There were fifteen offers for gold to-day, amounting to about $2,695,000, at 112.25@112.97. The Government buys $1,000,000 bonds advertised at 112.83@112.87.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	115
Coupons, '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅞
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	110⅞
Coupons, '65	116	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅝	Currency 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	74½	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	106	St. Paul pfd	76⅝
W. U. Tel	78⅛	Wabash	70⅞
Quicksilver	48⅛	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	77⅛	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	18⅞	C. & A. pfd	114⅜
New York Central	94⅞	O. & M.	46
Erie	50⅞	C., C. & C.	90⅛
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	135⅜
Harlem	111⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	122	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	89	Un. Pacific stocks	39⅛
Northwestern	76	U. P. bonds	88⅞
N. W. pfd	87⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	110
Rock Island	110	Del., Lac & W.	96⅛
N. J. Cen	101⅛	B., H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	57⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 4d@12s 3d; white wheat, 12s 11d@13s 6d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 56s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—1 p. m.—Winter wheat, 11s 9d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, average, 12s 10d. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—4:30 p. m.—Corn, 28s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅜. Bonds of '65, 91⅛; do '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88⅜. Erie, 49⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £382,000. Tallow, 46s 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Rentes, 52f 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅛@9⅞d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 10d; red spring wheat, 11s 3d@12s 2d; red winter wheat, 11s 9d. Flour, 30s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 63s 6d. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 36s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 782, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,593, or 329 cars, against 392 last week. The market was more lively than yesterday, but without any material alteration in prices. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales, 254 Illinois steers, averaging 1,286@1,377 lbs, at $6.12½@6.25; 274 Indiana steers, averaging 1,106@1,436 lbs, at $4.50@6.37½; 305 Ohio steers, averaging 1,038@1,486 lbs, at $4.50@6.37½; 91 Missouri steers, averaging 1,139 lbs, at $5.50; 79 Michigan steers, averaging 988@1,096 lbs, at $4.50@4.80; 121 Texas steers, averaging 982@1,081 lbs, at $3.70@4.80; 19 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,089 lbs, at $4.75; 14 State oxen, averaging 1,672 lbs, at $6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts to-day were 6,800, making a total supply for the week thus far 22,800, against 15,800 last week. The market was active at yesterday's prices, with a weakening tendency. Sales: 557 Canada lambs, averaging 62@77 lbs, at $5.70@6.75; 76 Canada sheep, av 104@123 lbs, at $5.50; 380 Ohio sheep, av 88@89 lbs, at $5.00; 714 Michigan sheep, av 77@88 lbs, at $4.55@5.00.

HOGS—The receipts to-day were 9,100, making total supply for the week thus far 34,100, against 30,600 last week. The market was at a dead-lock this morning, buyers and sellers standing apart 25c per cwt. Purchases could have been made at $4.50, yesterday's prices, but no offers were made over $4.25. The pens and schutes are full to overflowing of hogs. Fully 10,000 are on the market for sale. No sales to record.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—BEEVES—The receipts were 84 cars, or 1,800 head, making 2,200 since Monday, against 2,500 for the same time last week. Butchers were indisposed to operate to any extent, and, excepting 35 car-loads of Texans which were sold at 7½@8½c per lb, there were but few sales. Native steers were extremely dull at 9@13½c per lb. The rainy weather and the epidemic among the horses materially affects the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The arrivals to-day were 2,775, making 10,524 since Monday, against 8,752 for the same time last week. The pens are full. The stock and meat market is glutted. A few good sheep were sold at 6¼@6½c per lb, and good to prime lambs at 7¾@8¼c, but not one-half of the offerings could be sold, and the pens could not be cleared out at 4½@6c per lb for sheep, and 6@8c for lambs.

HOGS—To-day's receipts were 97 cars, or 3,800 hogs, making 29,000 since Monday, against 18,100 for the same time last week. As dealers express it, the bottom has dropped out of the market. A few live hogs sold at 5c per lb, and 4¾@5⅛c were the nominal quotations.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Market slow and ¼c lower. Very ... on sale to-day at $7.00 generally rated first-quality, old at $4.75@6.00; medium, or good fair quality, $3.7...@4.75. Receipts, 3,473; sales, 2,926.

HOGS—Are in full supply, and the demand moderate, a shade lower; common to extra, $6.50@7.00. Receipts, 9,[illegible]56.

SHEEP—Very dull and ½c lower. Receipts heavy; sales at $4.50@6.00. Receipts, 3,941.

Alleghany Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—The East Liberty cattle market was dull; arrivals fair; best, 6c to 6⅜c; stockers, 3c to 3⅜c.

SHEEP—Market bad; arrivals fair; best, $5.25 to $5.60; medium, $4.25 to $5.00; common, $3.50 to $4.00. Prospects dull.

HOGS—Market bad; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.50 to $4.60; Yorkers, $4.30 to $4.40. Prospects bad.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The inclement weather and the Hebrew holidays have combined to render business very dull to-day in all branches. The market continues strong, and regular on all cotton fabrics, but some kinds of woolen goods are weaker. Foreign goods also are very dull. Black silks of the better qualities are in very good request at firm prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—COTTON—In light demand and lower; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in limited export demand, and prices favor buyers; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.40; common to good extra, $6.90@7.30; good to choice do, $7.35@8.00; white wheat extra, $8.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower, and holders generally more disposed to realize; receipts, 251,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.41@1.43; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56; No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee mixed, $1.58; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.61@1.62½; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed, $1.46; amber Indiana, $1.68. Corn heavy, with very moderate export demand, the firmness of freights checking export inquiry; receipts, 385,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64c; sail do, 64½@65c; yellow Western, 65@67c; choice mixed in store, 65c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts, 83,000 bu; old Western mixed, 47@48½c; new do, 44@47c; new white, 48@52c; black Western, 42@44c.

EGGS AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14¾@18¾c. Sugar firm; refining, 9⅛@9⅞c; Cuba, 8⅜c; Porto Rico, 9@10c. Molasses dull. Rice firm, at 7¾@8⅜c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—14@14⅛c; refined, 26¾.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and active; mess, $14.75. Beef dull; mess, [illegible]4.00@8.00; extra, $8.50@10.00. Hams firm; $26.50@27.00. Tierce inactive; prime mess, $13.00@16.00; India mess, $17.00@19.00. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7c; middles firm; long clear for November, 8⅜c; bellies, 8¾@[illegible]c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8⅜c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—11@14¼c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing of consequence sold this forenoon. Grain generally dull and heavy.

FREIGHTS—Higher; 11c for wheat; 15c for corn; some boatmen asking a further advance. A despatch via New York says that in consequence of the suspension of traffic on the canal, towage has increased from 5 to 10 cents per mile.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.16; No. 2, $1.09⅞. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 23c. Corn steady; No. 2, 31½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16½c; Oswego, 24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.68@1.72. Corn dull and drooping; 39@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 29@33c. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed dull and a shade lower at 84@85c; lard unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; city packed $14.50. Lard in good demand at full prices; summer, 7⅝c; steam, 7¾c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk shoulders dull; lower; sales 5¼c. Ice-cured clear rib sides, sold 9c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib 10⅝@11c; clear sides 11¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 17¼@19c for commercial and winter.

HOGS—Firm; $4.20@4.45.

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales at 88@89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.70; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 do, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.40@1.40½; amber Michigan, $1.41½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.54; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2, $1.40½@1.41. Corn firm and higher; mixed, 40@40½c; low mixed, 39½@40½c; white, 44c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 28½c; Michigan, 32½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo steady at 8@8½c; Oswego, 15@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.71@1.72; No. 1 white, $1.62@1.63; amber, $1.42. Corn dull and lower at 44c. Oats dull and lower at 31c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; some demand at lower rates. Wheat dull and unsettled for spring; No. 2 sold early at $1.11@1.12; closed at $1.10½@1.11 bid; winter quiet; No. 2 $1.80. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 33½@34c on east side on track; 35c in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2 on track east side river 23½c; do in elevator 25½c. Barley, choice scarce and wanted; No. 2, 65c; sample lots Iowa and Nebraska, 70@80c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 55c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and scarce at $15.50. Cut meats in good demand for future. Lard, nothing doing.

HOGS—Lower at $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Best grades scarce; fair to extra, $4.00@6.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, but stock light. Bacon shoulders, 7½@7⅝c; clear rib, 11½@11⅝c; clear sides, 11⅞@12c. Lard—none here.

WHISKEY—88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 18⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal easier at $2.85. Corn scarce and firm at 60c. Oats steady at 38@40c.

HAY—Choice Western, $27.00.

BRAN—Active at 20c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear sides, 12½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 1, $1.54; No. 2, $1.42. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats; No. 1, 33c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, car lots, 24c; retail way, 25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $5.75; XXX, $7.50@8.75; family, $9.25@10.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $16.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar—New inferior, 6⅛c. Molasses—New prime, 78@82c; strictly prime to choice, 85@90c.

POTATOES—$2.85@2.95.

ONIONS—$2.50.

APPLES—$1.50@3.00 per brl.

BUTTER—Western, 22@24c; Goshen, 32@33c.

CHEESE—In good supply; Western, 15@16c; New York, 18@19c.

STERLING—22¼; sight, ¼ discount.

GOLD—114.

COTTON—Quiet and ⅛c lower. Sales 2,800 bales; good ordinary, 17⅞@18c; low middling, 18⅝@18⅞c; middling, 19c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Receipts, 8,049 bales. Exports—To New York, 1,426 bales. Stock, 92,684.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $5.50@6.50. Wheat dull; Western red, $1.68@1.71; amber, $1.77@1.85; No. 1 spring, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.90@2.05. Rye steady at 78@80c. Corn active; yellow, 64@66c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 2[illegible]c; crude, 18¾@19c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra, $7.00@8.00; family, $8.50@10.50; Western superfine, $5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63c. Oats [illegible]; Western, [illegible]; white, 48@45c. Rye firm at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 93½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—PASSED DOWN—Props Fountain City and Milwaukee; barks Mary Jane, Arabia, Acorn, and Clyde; schrs Bismarck, E. P. Dorr, John Magee, Agnes, Hope, William Shupe, George Davison, Ethan Allen, Montana, William O. Brown, Southampton, L. Hanna, Senator, Lucy Clark, Breed, Goble, Maggie McCrea, L. Van Valkenburg, Baldwin, Sweetheart, Kate Bruce, Starlight, Elvina, Queen of the Lakes, M. Williams, and Alice Richards.

PASSED UP—Propellers Java, Fisk, Nebraska, Sheldon, Idaho, Forest City and barge, Fay and barge; schooners Morning Light and Tailor.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—PASSED UP—Propeller Arizona; bark Sunny Side; schooners Mary B. Hale, Clara Parker, Cooper, Lewis Day, Sweepstakes, T. Perry.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Hacket, Annie Laurie, Thomas Scott; schooner Collingwood.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LA SALLE, Ill., September 24.—RIVER.—No arrival or departure.

CANAL.—The J. Burchard, from Peru, loaded with corn for Chicago, which entered the Canal yesterday was delayed until this afternoon for lack of a team. Eight feet and eight inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

Weather warm and remarkably dry.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

DECATUR.

Great mass meeting at Decatur, Wednesday, Oct. 30, with the following distinguished speakers:
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri;
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana;
Gustavus Koerner;
W. W. O'Brien;

GOVERNOR T. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Quincy, Saturday, Oct. 26.
Springfield, Monday, Oct. 28.
Bloomington, Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Decatur, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

GENERAL BLACK.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Lena, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Anna, Union Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Monday, Nov. 4.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Hardinsville, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Russellville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Robinson, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. E. WORTHINGTON.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

CHARLES FEINSE, ESQ.
Henry, Marshal Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE HON. S. G. BRONSON AND CHAUNCY ELWOOD, ESQ.
Mayfield, DeKalb Co., Friday, Oct. 25.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Petersburg, Menard Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Beardstown, Cass Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Virginia, Cass Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Yorkville, Kendall Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Used Up."

What is the precise meaning of this familiar phrase when employed to signify an unnatural condition of body and mind? It means exhaustion, languor, want of vital energy, mental apathy—a pitiable state of physical and mental helplessness. The best, and in fact the only perfectly reliable panacea for a "used up" system is that most popular and potent of medical stimulants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter whether the health has been broken down by excessive labor, over-study, an insalubrious atmosphere, anxiety, irregularities in diet, dissipation, or any other cause, this powerful and pleasant vegetable restorative will soon recruit the drooping energies of nature, restoring the integrity of the nerves, and re-establishing that functional regularity which is essential to animal vigor and a hopeful frame of mind. As a cure for debility, in all its varied manifestations, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are unapproached by any tonic in the materia medica.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

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ATTRACTIONS IN Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Invite examination of their fine assortment of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Camizoles, Night Dresses, Skirts, Corset Covers, Cashmere Morning Robes, Flannel Polonaises, Flannel and Merino Plaited Waists, Swiss Aprons, Bashlie Hoods, Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Hoods, Aprons, Waterproof Cloaks, Children's Colored Dresser, Infants' Cloaks, Bonnets, Robes, Bibs, Satin and Merino Boots, Embroidered Flannel Skirts and Blankets, Infants' Carriage Afghans, Baskets, &c., &c., in style and manufacture the most splendid goods in the city, and at the lowest prices.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

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The largest and most complete stock of GENTS' DRESS and BUSINESS HATS, LADIES' and GENTS' FURS of every description, can be found at the NEW STORE of

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Corner State and Monroe-sts.,
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FINANCIAL.

Cook County Coupons,

Due November 1st, proximo, will be paid now at the office of the County Treasurer, in the old Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH

For claims and balances against Merchants', Firemen's, Great Western, Chicago Fire, Mutual Security, Lamar, Home, Germania, and Equitable Insurance Companies of Chicago, and all Eastern Companies, by
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American BOLT & NUT WORKS.

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IV. Development in Dress. By Geo. H. Darwin.
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XII. A Sketch of Prof. Tyndall.
XIII. Editor's Table: The Doctrine of Evolution.
Literary Notices: Schellen's "Spectrum Analysis." —Hinton's "Life in Nature."—Books Received.
Miscellaneous: The Grand Connection of Lightning Rods—Foul Air—Careless Disinfection—Trees and Rain—Poisonous Paper-Hangings—Volcanic Dust—Transfusion of Blood—Habits of the Opossum—Dr. Carpenter against Materialism—Artificial Butter—Ventilation and Warming—Sardines, etc., etc.
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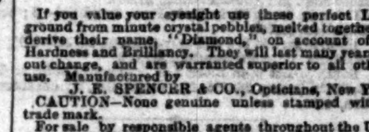

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

Great Bargain

Mill Property for Sale.

The Flouring Mill situated at Sheffield, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is for sale at a BARGAIN. Sheffield is one of the best points on the road for custom work, as well as for shipping East and South. The mill has three (3) run of burrs, good cleaning works, boilers and engines, in good repair. Coal very cheap. Besides the mill the property consists of twenty (20) acres of choice land, fine orchard, good dwelling house, large barn and out buildings. This is a rare opportunity for a good miller to locate. The above will be sold at very low figures. Address GEORGE FIELD & CO., Peoria, Ill., GILBERT & BREGA, Chicago, Ill., or to JAMES THORNDIKE, at the mill.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1872.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ESCANABA & GREEN BAY.

THE STEAMER

TRUESDELL

will leave for above-named and intermediate ports, connecting at Escanaba with Peninsular Railroad for Negaunee, Ishpening, and Marquette, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7 o'clock.
Office and Docks, foot of Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. W. DOANE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, TOWLE & ROPER, at the old stand, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

J. W. DOANE,
P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A special copartnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery trade in the city of Chicago, Ill.

The style of the firm is TOWLE & ROPER, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of January, A. D. 1875.

The general partners are P. J. Towle and John Roper. The special partner is J. W. Doane, who has contributed the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock.

P. J. TOWLE,
JOHN ROPER,
J. W. DOANE, Special.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, under the firm name of J. W. DOANE & CO., for the purpose of importing Coffee, Tea, and other goods connected with the Grocery Trade, direct to Chicago.

J. W. DOANE,
A. E. GOODRICH,
SPARROW M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Oct. 15, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Fred. Mack and August Ortlipp is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRED. MACK.
AUGUST ORTLIPP.

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1872.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

55 State-st.,

Second floor, 24x113, with Steam Elevator. Also, Basement 57 State-st., with Steam Power.

J. W. MIDDLETON.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

THE KENTUCKY

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay all Gifts.

A FULL DRAWING IN SIGHT.

$100,000 for only $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from September 28 to December 7, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, December 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following Cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT 50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	25 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	46 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The Drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 23 in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

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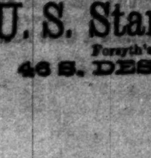

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

Inquiries made of several country bankers who were in the city to-day, result in the information that, during the last week, money has become somewhat easier in some parts of the surrounding country, particularly in the Illinois River valley and towards the central parts of the State, where the farmers have sold a good many hogs and cattle. Some of the banks in those sections that have been applicants for accommodation at city banks here, seem to have got over their necessity for it and are increasing their balances with their correspondent here. This is not yet the condition of the country banks generally, but as far as it goes, is favorable to an easier condition of the money market here before long. We cannot learn that there is any improvement in the collections of city merchants from country customers, but there seems reason to expect that such will be the case within a week or so at most. At present prices of produce, hogs and cattle in the country, it cannot be expected that trade will be very flourishing or money very flush this winter, and it seems probable that money will be comparatively stringent the remainder of the year. But within the next few weeks pork packers will begin to disburse large sums in the country, and the money will soon find its way back into the hands of the city merchants, to the relief of the money market here. But, for the present, money continues stringent, and good commercial paper sells at 1½ to 2 per cent in the open market. The pressure for funds has caused considerable amounts of local stocks of banks, city railways, etc., etc., to be thrown upon the market, and it is safe to say that the average decline on these during the last two weeks has been from 1 to 4 per cent. Many of them are stocks that are seldom offered for sale at all.

New York exchange sold between banks to-day all the way from 75c to $1.25 per $1,000 discount. As explained yesterday, this is not the normal price of exchange, but represents the scarcity of funds of any kind here at present. Most of the banks cannot afford to wait the four days necessary to send the exchange to New York and bring currency back, and when any of them take a large amount of New York bills they are obliged to realize on a portion of them at once.

NATIONAL VS. STATE BANKS.

We learn that parties who had contemplated the organization of a new National Bank in this city (the "Mercantile") have abandoned the idea, and now propose to make it a State Bank. The monopoly of National Bank circulation is understood to be one cause of the change, though the principal one is believed to be the freedom from the restrictions of the National Banking system. Since the new Constitution of this State cut off the supply of the old-fashioned india-rubber special charters, there has been considerable demand for them in this city where the increase of banking business induces the organization of more banks. Under authority of a law passed last winter by the Legislature for this changing of names and locations of banks, a good many special charters for banks in other parts of the State are being bought, and new banks with new names being organized in this city. But there is at least a question as to whether this whole proceeding is not illegal. In article XI, section 5, of the New Constitution, under the head of "Banks," it is provided that "No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit, or discount, *nor amendments thereto*, shall go into effect or be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election." The law passed last winter was a general amendment to all existing special charters, and the question is: does it not require a vote of the people before it can be considered in force?

While we do not wish to throw obstacles in the way of the organization of either State or National Banks in this city, it must be admitted that the National Bank system is the best and safest of the two for the people. It requires the keeping of a certain amount of reserve always on hand, and a deposit of bonds with the Treasurer at Washington, which are *more* than security for the circulation issued against them, the margin being indirectly a security to the depositor, and requires from time to time sworn statements, showing the condition of the banks. None of these things are required of State Banks; they run as they please, and nobody but their own officers knows whether they have much or little of their depositors' money on hand, or where it is. On the other hand, the National system is better for the bankers themselves, if they propose to do business on a sound and legitimate basis, from the fact that it takes less capital to give a bank the same prestige as a National Bank than as a State Bank, and there are only a few instances in this city in which public confidence is perfect in the amount of actual capital, and in the management of institutions doing a commercial banking business under State charters.

At present the monopoly of National Bank circulation, in this State, operates to discourage the organization of more National Banks. There is no way to remedy this until Congress meets, but then the repeal of all the laws for the distribution of circulation to any part of the country ought to be repealed, or, better still, all restriction on the volume of National Bank circulation removed, provided the greenbacks are made fundable at the pleasure of the holder into bonds at a low rate of interest. Under such provisions, the volume of National Bank circulation would certainly increase, but the volume of greenbacks would not diminish unless there was a plethora of currency.

THE RUMOR ABOUT CERTIFICATES.

The scheme mentioned in our Washington despatches this morning of banks, whether State or National, issuing certificates of deposit resembling bank notes in their appearance, would be simply an evasion of all existing laws on bank circulation, and there is no possible chance of its being allowed to be put into practice.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

Yesterday we called attention to the fact that the prosperous condition of the cotton interest in the South would probably make a market for larger quantities of Western breadstuffs and provisions. This assumption is borne out by the October report of the Agricultural Department upon the condition of the cotton crop, in which the statement is made that the crop, whilst below an average, is yet 6 per cent better in condition, and 13 per cent greater in acreage than the crop of last year. In 1871 there were 7,711,109 acres planted in cotton, yielding 2,974,351 bales. If this year's crop bears out the Department report, the acreage is 8,656,504, which, at the same rate as last year, will yield 3,338,293 bales; while, as the condition is reported to be 6 per cent better than last year, the increased yield will bring the aggregate up to 3,538,500 bales. This year's crop is being marketed at an earlier period than usual. The receipts of the current cotton year are now much larger than those of last year, and are even ahead of 1870 at this date, although the crop of that year was 4,347,000 bales. Various causes produce this. The season is three weeks earlier than usual; there is good weather for picking; great pressure exists to turn the crop into money on the part of all the interests involved; and there is a good demand for cotton.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE,

which held an unusually brief session, and adjourned on Saturday, the 19th, passed some sensible resolutions which ought to attract the attention and enlist expressions of sympathy from every part of the United States. A resolution was adopted in favor of the abolition of the usury laws; another declaring that the late reduction of customs duties has benefited both producer and consumer; another recommending Congress to adopt measures unifying our coin dollar with the coinage of other leading countries; another in favor of the construction of a free ship canal to connect the deep water of the Mississippi with the Gulf of Mexico; and an almost unanimous resolution memorializing Congress to adopt measures, in connection with the State Department, for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal trade, on a liberal basis, between the United States and Canada. Finally it was resolved that the National Board of Trade urgently recommend the National Government to take steps looking to the ultimate resumption of specie payment by the Government and banks, by such revision of the National Banking system as experience proves to be necessary for the accomplishment of that end.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COAL.

A Washington paper calls attention to the fact that orders have been received in Georgetown for Cumberland coal on English account, the same to be shipped to the East and West Indies and South America. This is the first indication of a portending change in the currents of coal and iron movements. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which will be open within a few weeks, will be enabled to deliver the bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley at the seaboard ports at the same or even less prices than the Cumberland coal, which must be hauled over the 116 feet grades of the Baltimore & Ohio line. Cannel coal, of which about 900,000 tons are annually imported for gas and parlor uses, can be furnished by way of the Chesapeake & Ohio at from $9 to $10 per ton, against $15 to $18, the present cost of the imported articles.

SPECIE LOCKED UP IN GERMANY.

The London *Times* of the 9th inst. says:

The amount of gold coined in Germany up to the 15th of September in the new pieces of 20 marks and 10 marks had reached 293,318,070 marks, equal to about £14,665,903 sterling, and from the 15th to the 21st of September a further sum was coined, raising the total of £15,156,067. It is believed that no part of this has yet been issued, and, looking at the effect ordinarily to be anticipated from the temporary locking up of such an amount of currency, it is remarkable that the disturbing influences of the operation have not been more felt in the London and other foreign markets.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Oct. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wilson st, bet Clinton and Canal sts, s f, 27¼ ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Third av, 150 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $9,500.

25x100 ft adjoining the above, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $9,500.

Ellis av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 44x200 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 12, in Block 5 of Block 32, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $2,200.

Clybourn av, n w of and near Kneer st, n e f, Lot 45, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $3,000.

North 83 4-12 ft of w ½ Lot 1 of Lots 7 to 10, in Block 6, of s w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated Aug. 20, 1870; consideration, $7,000.

Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, west front, 60 feet to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 9, in block 6, of Ward's block 12, Sheffield's Addition; consideration, $650.

West Jackson street, 43½ feet east of Sacramento street, north front, 25x125 feet, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $800.

Geneva street, 96 feet west of Grand street, south front, 24x25 feet, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $575.

Blue Island avenue, 200 feet northeast of Robey street, south front, 24x100 feet, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $1,800.

Eighteenth street, between State street and Wabash avenue, north front, 22x83½ feet, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $8,500.

Lot 6, in block 1, of block 19, of east half of section 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $575.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $800.

24 ft adjoining the above, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 47, in Block 15, in Holstein, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $415.

Blue Island av, 53 2-10 ft east of Paulina st, s f, 48x98 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $4,500.

Shober st, 196 ft north of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $800.

East 66 of west 111 of north 119 ft of Lot 1, Block 9; also Lot 1 of east 120 ft of Lot 1, of Block 9, all in Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $13,500.

Lot 100, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $12,000.

80x132 ft of Lot 16, in Block 4, Ellis' West Addition, with buildings, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $12,800.

Lot 91, in Block 13, Section 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 47 to 53 and 55 to 65 of Lots 45 to 52, in Block 30, with other property in Sheffield's addition, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $12,000.

Girard st, between Armitage road and west Clybourn av, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,500.

The premises No. 441 Hubbard st, dated Oct 24; consideration, $5,000.

S ½ of Lot 4, in Assessors, Lot 38, in North Addition, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $3,033.

Von Horn st, n e corner of Oakley st, Lot 49, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $800.

Second st, w of and near Paulina st, south front, Lot 4, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $1,525.

Second st, n w cor of Paulina st, Lots 1 and 2, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $4,700.

Lot 3, adjoining the above, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $1,550.

Lots 8 and 9 and 10 ft of Lot 7, in Jackson and Hall's Block 17, in Ashland's Second Addition, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $4,000.

Wood st, s e cor of Thirty-seventh st, 20 acres, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $82,500.

Lots 19 to 22, in Block 2 of Block 4, of n w ¼ of n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $2,200.

English st, n w cor of John st, s f, 30 7-10x100 ft, dated July 12; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Seminary av, 20 ft s of Montana st, e f, 20x120 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

East ½ of Lot 3, in Block 1 of Blocks 2 to 4, in Cannon's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $525.

Lot 24 and w ½ Lot 23, in Hulbard's Block 4 of Lots 34 and 35, Sec 15, 38, 14, with building, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 20 and 22, in Block 1, Bogue's Second Addition, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 4, in Block 38, in Hyde Park, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $3,750.

Prairie av, 144 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 150x160½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $12,000.

South ½ Lot 5, in Block 3 of Johnson Lot 27, in Sec 16, 38, 14 (being 26x125 ft), dated Oct. 9; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,980	2,731	4,871	4,991
Wheat, bu	99,980	38,880	139,831	118,502
Corn, bu	102,710	74,015	162,583	89,749
Oats, bu	55,280	44,019	38,447	169,715
Rye, bu	3,060	3,227	2,141	1,600
Barley, bu	51,640	15,290	88,872	8,676
Grass seed, lbs	29,096	5,069	39,716	59,400
Flax seed, lbs	176,271	500	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	61,840	50,300	5,260	....
Cured meats, lbs	82,352	....	169,000	222,300
Beef, brls	210	1,140	205	345
Pork, brls	65	....	3,384	40
Lard, lbs	92,380	23,870	379,980	20,443
Tallow, lbs	17,670	10,680	....	52,659
Butter, lbs	100,933	38,897	11,560	6,623
Dressed hogs, No.	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	12,238	11,546	4,880	6,959
Cattle, No.	1,192	959	1,714	451
Sheep, No.	2,153	1,422	....	206
Hides, lbs	104,044	100,480	55,570	45,880
Highwines, brls	650	263	543	351
Wool, lbs	37,651	120,310	56,540	....
Potatoes, bu	10,103	8,360	2,500	1,000
Lumber, m feet	5,551	3,234	2,276	1,546
Shingles, m	3,020	5,900	2,849	1,041
Lath, m	605	125	417	193
Salt, brls	532	400	2,727	895

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,120 bu wheat; 4,499 bu corn; 5,908 bu oats; 767 bu rye; 5,791 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 211 cars wheat; 142 cars and 43,600 bu corn; 69 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 7 cars rye; 110 cars barley. Total (589 cars), 264,000 bu.

Mr. Burwell, of the New Orleans *Price Current*, a delegate to the National Board of Trade, was on 'Change to-day.

The freight question is again verging towards the condition of the unanswerable, and matters are again nearly at a dead-lock. The prevalence of the horse disease in New York State is adduced as a reason for another advance of 1c per bu in Erie Canal freights to-day (15 and 17c), though it is asserted from Buffalo that the canal horses have not been attacked, and that the disease is abating. Added to this was an attempted advance of 1c per bu on lake freights, and dullness in the grain markets East; the whole forming a series of very cogent arguments against activity in shipments of grain from this point. And the leading beauty of all is the fact that the vesselmen affect to be insulted because some of the newspapers call attention to the present connection between high freight rates and starvation prices for the farmer. At present it looks as if but little more will be received here during the winter, unless there be an upward movement in Eastern prices, or a downward movement in freights, that will permit the farmer to receive something more for his produce than he can now secure. Present prices form no temptation to the first holder to sell, because, unless he live very near the country station, the money received for a load of corn or oats will not pay him for the trouble of hauling it to the depot. And the effect upon our local Board of Trade cannot be other than highly disastrous. Already the profits of members are simmering down to a low point, and some of them scarcely make enough to pay the rent for their magnificent new offices, where they would be doing a handsome business, if the farmer could realize a living price for his property. It is really a more serious point than would appear at first blush, as it threatens the welfare of every class of the community. Our present extortionate freight charges cannot be kept up without reducing many to the verge of bankruptcy.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and the principal breadstuffs were lower, in sympathy with the further advance in the cost of shipment to the seaboard. The reported shipments were in excess of the receipts, both in wheat and corn; but the movement Eastward is being conducted by men who have owned the grain for some time past. There has been very little grain bought in this market recently for shipment, and scarcely any to-day.

In the grocery market the only new features developed were in sugars and coffees, both of which were firm and higher, the former having advanced an ⅛c and the latter ½c in New York, yesterday. Choice and fancy coffees are sparce here and at the East, and a general improved movement seems imminent. Syrup and teas were active and firm, while other goods in the list (excepting spices, which are easier) ruled steady. The dry goods market was unchanged in any essential particular, a steadily active demand existing at uniformly firm prices. Stocks are very full in all departments, and aside from the fact that collections are a little slow, the market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. Butter and cheese were in fair request, with no material variation in prices. The local market remains firm at the late advance. Fish continue in good demand, and prices are firm as previously quoted. Dried fruits are moving more freely, and are generally firmer in consequence. The hay market, though slightly more active, was unimproved in tone, the large supply on sale serving to keep the market depressed. Hides remain weak. Buyers generally were refusing to pay outside quotations, and a decline to 10½@11½c seems imminent. Oils, leather, and tobacco were without perceptible change. The lumber trade was active, and prices ruled steady at former rates. There is a good steady demand for building materials of all descriptions, and a firm tone pervades the market. Common brick are now selling at $12.50 per m. There are no changes in cooperage; pork barrels are quoted at $1.45@1.50. Lard tierces, $1.80@1.85 quite firm at these rates. Metals and tinners' stock are in good demand; we note on tin plate a reduction of 50c, and ½c on zinc, caused by local competition. Nails are active and steady at $6.12½@6.25 rates. Hops are quiet and unchanged. Wool inactive and prices nominally unchanged. Seeds were quiet, but firm on account of limited offerings. Potatoes are about the same; peachblows and early rose are in demand; common and mixed lots very dull. Poultry is extremely dull, and dealers find it difficult to dispose of their stocks at former prices. Apples are in better demand, previous prices being fully sustained. Other fruits were in good request.

Highwines were more active, and advanced ½c per gallon, in sympathy with a stronger market reported from New York, and in consequence of a light supply here. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 88½c, and 100 brls at 89c. At one time 89c was bid for next week's delivery; but the market closed easier, at 88½c bid, and 89c asked.

Lake freights were dull, almost inactive. Carriers demanded 1c advance (17c on wheat to Buffalo), but shippers decided that they would not pay it, and matters came to a standstill. The market closed nominal at yesterday's rates, at 16c on wheat, and 15c on corn, by rail to Buffalo. Only two charters were taken; they will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, and 18,000 bu barley. Through rates to Boston on corn were quoted at 38c, and to Portland at 36c. Wheat to Kingston about 17c.

Provisions were again rather quiet. The receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards, with a decline in the price of the animal of 10@15c per 100 lbs, caused many buyers of product to hold off, but did not weaken quotations. On the contrary, mess pork was a shade firmer for the future, though, as heretofore, the buying was principally on account of the firm now controlling the pork made last winter. Not much was offered, sellers being especially sensitive in regard to (new) seller December, as they feared there may be a corner on for that month. Lard was more active, and quite steady in prices, except that a round lot of old was pressed on the market, and sold at a sacrifice. No more could have been obtained at the same price. There was a little more doing in future meats, and a much better demand than is indicated by the list of sales, the intending buyers generally bidding ⅛c below the subjoined quotations. Green meats are not offered to any extent, as the weather is still too warm for cutting, and this is what causes the weakness in live hogs—the packers are not yet ready to take hold. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October held at $15.00; do, seller December, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller January, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.87½@12.90. Lard, cash, 7¼@7⅜c for winter; do seller December, 7⅝@7½c; do, seller January, 7⅞@8c; do, seller February, 8c; summer rendered, 7⅜c; dry salted shoulders, 5@6¼c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 12@13c, and green hams firm at 8¼@8⅝c for present delivery; 8½@8⅝c seller November; 8¾c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¼@4⅝c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs; 6⅝c for long clear; 7⅛c for short clear; 8⅝@8⅞c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@25.50. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller December, at $12.87½; 500 brls do, seller February and March, at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.00; 100 brls prime mess, at $12.50; 300 tcs old lard, at 7½c; 1,250 tcs October rendered, at 7⅜c; 2,000 pcs green hams, at 8⅝c; 1,000 pcs do, at 8⅞c; 50 tcs new sweet-pickled hams, at 11⅞c; 100 tcs do, on private terms; 350 boxes shoulders, seller January, and 350 boxes do, seller February, both at 4⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders, 20 days in salt, at 8⅛c; 100 boxes do, seller November, at 7⅛c; 100 boxes short clear, seller November, at 7⅜c; 100 boxes long clear, seller November, at 7⅛c.

Flour was quiet and weak, in sympathy with New York, which caused buyers for shipment to hold back even more decidedly than scarce freight-room alone would have induced them to do. There was, however, a fair movement for the supply of the local trade, but quotations were generally shaded. Buckwheat flour was especially weak. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 1,200 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00, 75 brls do at $3.75, 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls unsound superfines at $2.90; 75 brls do at $2.75; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 15 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls corn meal at $2.00. Total 2,190 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00 on track; 1 car mill feed at $14.00 per ton on track.

Wheat was less active, and averaged 1c per bu lower, owing to general weakness. Liverpool was reported weak (by private advices), New York was lower, and several lots were thrown upon our market by parties who have been operating for an advance for some time past, and were finally obliged to let go, being unable to carry it any longer. This, and the increase in the cost of carrying to the seaboard, were reasons enough for a decline, and would have produced a much more extensive drop, but for the general belief that all our wheat surplus is wanted in Europe, and that we can send it there in the spring on much cheaper freighting terms than now. Wheat is very heavy at present, and very difficult to carry; but there are many who are anxious to run the risk of an advance, though the great majority of operators are undoubtedly bearish in their tendencies. From this last named fact the bulls have argued most for a sharp advance, claiming that the market is largely oversold. But that difficulty seems to be already met in the difference of 1½@2c ruling in favor of October deliveries over those for November. While freights remain as now, there can scarcely be much elasticity in prices. Seller the month opened to-day at $1.08¾, advanced to $1.09¼, and declined to $1.08½ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.06¾@1.07⅝, closing at $1.06¾. Seller December sold at $1.07½@1.08, and seller the year at $1.06⅝@1.07¼. No. 1 spring was dull, closing at $1.15; No. 3 do at 98c, and rejected nominal at 87c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 36,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09⅜; 33,400 bu do at $1.09⅛; 34,600 bu do at $1.09¼; 14,000 bu do at $1.09; 5,000 bu do at $1.08⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.08½; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at 98½c; 33,200 bu do at 98c; 4,400 bu rejected spring at 87c. Total, 172,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged fully ½c lower, owing to the freight difficulty, which formed an effectual check on the business of buying for shipment, and caused some holders to cogitate on the advisability of selling out, instead of shipping in the face of rapidly increasing difficulties. New York was quoted strong early, which prevented a further decline, and it is probable that the later weakness in New York was but a reflex of our own. The receipts were but little more than 100,000 bu, and were exceeded by the reported shipments. The general opinion seems to be that receipts will continue small if prices keep down as at present; because there is no money in the operation of sending corn to market; and it is thought that all who can feed it to stock will do so. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 corn, opened at 30½c, advanced to 30⅝c, and declined to 30⅛c at the close. Seller November sold at 30⅞@31¼c, closing at 31c. Seller December sold at 31⅞@31½c; and seller the year at 30⅛c (early). Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 30⅝c. Rejected was steady at 28½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 19,600 bu do at 31c; 4,800 bu do at 30⅞c; 69,800 bu do at 30⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 35,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 28½c. Total, 178,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and declined ½c further, in sympathy with wheat and corn, there being no demand, and a moderate pressure of offerings on the market, both in cash and options. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 20½c; seller November, at 21@21⅛c; and seller December at 22⅞@23c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 21c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 21⅛c; 6,600 bu do at 21¼c; 600 bu do at 21⅛c; 4,200 bu do at 21c; 10,000 bu do at 20½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 19c; 28,800 bu do at 18½c; 600 bu do at 18⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 18c. Total 59,000 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and ½c higher, owing to continued light receipts. Sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged records) at 51c; 7,000 bu do at 50½c, and 400 bu, by sample, at 55c. Total, 10,200 bu. Rejected was nominal at 47@47½c.

Barley was in good request, both for shipment and on speculative account, and ruled moderately active at yesterday's outside quotations, at 63c for No. 2, cash or seller the month, and 63½c for cash in Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator. No. 3 was also in good demand, and rejected was in fair request, but both were irregular, receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s bringing the highest prices quoted, while receipts in the Central Elevator were slow at the inside, owing to a rumor that the low grades in the Central are out of condition. The market closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu at No. at 63½c; 14,400 bu do at 63c; 5,600 bu No. 3 at 48c; 1,600 bu do at 47½c; 4,000 do at 47c; 10,000 bu do at 46½c; 1,200 bu do at 46c; 800 bu rejected at 38½c; 3,600 bu do at 38c; 800 bu do at 37c; 400 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 2,800 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 75c, 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 62c; 400 do at 50c; 400 do at 49c. Total, 54,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, but weak, declining ⅛@⅜c, and closing at $1.07½ seller the month; $1.06 seller November; and $1.05⅝ seller the year. Corn was dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing at 30c seller the month; and 30⅝c seller November. Freights were unmentioned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand and quotable at $1.79@1.86 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Remains quiet, there being only a light demand. A few sales have been made by growers to Eastern dealers, but aside from this the market was quiet and steady at the following prices: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $150.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Are dull. The supply is ample and, excepting for choice navies, prices are weaker. Good medium range from $1.75@2.25; common, $1.00@1.50; choice hand-picked navy, $2.50@2.75. Sales comprise 6 brls medium at $2.00; 75 bu fair at $1.80.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The favorable weather and end of the strike have produced an increased demand for all materials. Common brick are now firm at $12.50@14.00 per m. Lime, cement, etc., are quite strong at present prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.50@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—A good degree of activity was witnessed in the butter market to-day, and at the recent reduction the feeling is tolerably firm, holders generally insisting upon full prices. Stocks are gradually accumulating, though as yet the accumulation is not so large as to cause much uneasiness, and no further depreciation in values is looked for at present. In addition to a fair Eastern and local demand, there was a liberal inquiry for the Lake Superior and lumber regions. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature was noted in connection with this market. For burlaps and gunnies a reasonably active inquiry exists, but grain bags and wool sacks are dull. Prices rule steady at the following range: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

COOPERAGE—There was no noticeable change today. Stocks are ample and prices steady. There was a fair inquiry for flour barrels, but aside from this nothing was done. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in continued good demand, prices remaining about the same as yesterday. Sales include 50 bxs pears at $5.00; 50 do at $4.50; 100 do at $4.00; 150 boxes at $3.25@3.50; 25 boxes Muscat grapes at 25c per lb; 20 boxes white Tokay at 30c per lb.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was only fairly active, the demand being mainly in the shape of small orders to supply immediate wants. Prices remain unchanged, dealers being firm in their views at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Was fairly active and firm, the tendency being upward. Stocks are unusually light for the season, and a majority of dealers are asking outside quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply, and prices are a shade easier. Strictly fresh at 22@23c. Pickled dull at 20c. Sales include 400 doz at 23c; 15 cases at 23c; 400 doz at 22c; 20 pkgs pickled at 22c; 20 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were unchanged, there being a good steady demand at 68@70c for prime live geese; 20@26c for mixed.

FISH—Trading was on a liberal scale, and former quotations were firmly adhered to all around. Stocks of most descriptions are now ample, and the market seems to be in a satisfactory condition. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, 1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins, prunes, currants, and cherries are meeting with a fair and increasing demand, but for other goods in the list only a moderate inquiry exists. Prices were unchanged, and may be quoted steady as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The market is amply supplied, and, under a fair inquiry, prices remain about the same as yesterday. Sales include 26 doz prairie chickens at $3.50; 15 doz do at $3.75@4.00; 3 doz Mallard ducks at $2.75; 15 doz do at $2.50; 5 doz small at $1.50; 12 doz quail at $2.62½; 10 saddles venison at 19c.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of apples is large, and there is a better inquiry. Prices are steady at $2.00@2.50 for winter varieties, and $1.50@2.25 for fall apples. Quinces are in some request at 75c@$1.00 per basket. Grapes are scarcer and sell readily. Cranberries quiet at $10.00@12.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car apples at $2.15; 1 car at $2.25; 2 cars at $2.00, del; 140 brls at $2.25; 95 brls at $2.00@2.25; 100 brls at $1.50@1.75; 40 baskets quinces at 75c@$1.00; 5 brls at $9.00; 5 do at $8.00; 12 do at $6.50@7.00; 20 cases Catawba grapes at $3.25@3.50; 10 cases Isabella at $3.00; 50 brls cranberries at $10.87½; 12 brls do at $11.00@11.50; 10 brls wild at $8.50.

GROCERIES—A good business was doing in staple and fancy groceries, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Fancy Rio coffee advanced a ¼c, gold, in New York, Tuesday, and the market here ½c higher, in sympathy. Other grades are stronger, but without quoted change. Sugars continue exceedingly firm, and will no doubt soon advance, prices at the East having taken an upward turn. Syrups are active and firm. Spices are easier, though in good request. Rice, soaps, candles, and other articles, rule steady. We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 22½@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12¼@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 11⅞@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was more inquiry for this commodity, to-day, the low prices prevalent having stimulated the demand. The increased activity did not, however, result in any improvement in prices, the large supply on the market operating to keep prices down. Shippers and local buyers were buying freely. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; do loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The dulness and depression that have prevailed in this market for the past fortnight or more, have as yet given place to no better condition, and present indications point to a further reduction of prices. A few buyers were paying outside quotations for choice small parcels, but dealers generally were refusing to pay over 11½c for light, and 10½c for heavy. We make no change in our list of prices, which is as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¼@10½c; do light, 11¼@11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Are in moderate request among brewers for immediate necessities. The receipts are fully adequate to the demand. Wisconsin are quotable at 15@30c, according to quality. Eastern hops at 28@32c.

HONEY—The offerings of choice comb are light, and in demand at 24@30c. Strained and inferior grades are plenty and dull at 16@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Stocks are ample, and under a good demand prices were steady, and range as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6	6-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7¼	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues reasonably active, with prices steady and uniform. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 45
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—The offerings are meagre but fully equal to the demand. Prices continue steady at $9.00@10.00 for French; $7.50@8.50 for Malagas. New oranges sell at $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in good demand. Prices are reduced 50c on tin plate and ½c on zinc, chiefly on account of competition among dealers. Other articles are unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with good inquiry at the following range of prices: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do $6.62½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—A fair amount of business was transacted for the season. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15 @ 16
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	25 @ 26
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—The demand for carbon and lard oils was fairly active, and the former was firm. Lard oil continues easy, in sympathy with the raw material. Linseed was quiet and steady, as were also whale, sperm, and turpentine. We repeat our list: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; do, ice-pressed, 73c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	14.00
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The receipts of mixed and common varieties are falling off somewhat, and dealers are gradually reducing their stocks at low prices. Peachblows and early rose continue to meet with a ready sale, and prices are steady and unchanged. Sales include 4 cars peachblows at 50c delivered; 1 car peachblows and early rose at 50c; 1 car peachblows at 46c; 1 car mixed at 30c delivered; 1 car mixed at 35c; 3 cars at 25c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in demand; the receipts were large and prices easier. Sales comprise 100 brls at $3.00; 50 brls yellow at $2.85.

POULTRY—There was no noticeable improvement. The supply is fair, but, the retail dealers being fully supplied, there was very little inquiry. Turkeys are very dull, being offered at 9@11c. Sales include 5 coops old chickens at $3.50; 6 coops old at $2.50; 10 coops spring at $2.50; 12 do at $2.00; 5 coops at $1.75; 8 coops turkeys at 10c; 2 at 11c; 2 at 9c; 2 coops ducks at $3.00; 5 coops at $3.50; 2 coops geese at $9.00.

SALT—The supply is limited, and, under a steady and increasing demand, the market is firm and tending upward. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—The market was dull and neglected. Prices are steady, on account of the light offerings. Clover quiet at $5.25@5.50; flax, $1.50@1.55. Sales were reported of 8 bags timothy at $2.95; 2 do at $2.85; 25 at $2.80; 15 sacks poor at $2.30; 30 sacks good clover at $5.25; 150 sacks prime flax at $1.55.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—A fair business was transacted, previous prices being fully sustained:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

TEAS—Were in good request, and former quotations were fully sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra; $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair business doing, and the firm feeling, so long a feature of the market, is still prevalent. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Continues firm, though the high prices tend to check the demand. A further advance of 50c per cord is noted. Beech, $12.50@13.00; maple, $13.50@14.00; hickory, $14.50; slabs, $8.00.

WOOL—No new features were developed to-day. Aside from a few small sales the market is unchanged at the following list of prices:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@32c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

Sales reported of 18,600 tons.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,853	6,831	1,116
Tuesday	2,250	7,580	1,389
Wednesday	3,182	12,253	2,153
Thursday	2,406	6,039	1,837
Total	9,701	33,729	6,495
Same time last week	12,128	60,962	5,935
Week before last	9,488	29,118	3,537

The following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	301	4,984	....
Tuesday	745	6,314	....
Wednesday	128	4,880	....
Total	1,174	16,178	....

The present rates of freight, for cattle, to New York, are $140.00 per car, an advance of $30.00 per car, the old rates being $110.00. The rates per car to Buffalo have been advanced from $60.00 to $76.36.

Only a slight change was visible in the condition of this market to-day. Texas cattle were again in good demand, and notwithstanding the large number on sale (about three-fourths of the entire supply consisted of this foreign stock), former prices were sustained. Not only did packers and city butchers buy liberally, but a number of large droves were taken by shippers and feeders, and, with the exception of a few small lots, all of this description of stock found purchasers. Among the large sales of the day may be mentioned 164 head, averaging 830 lbs, at $3.87½; 243 head averaging 1,042 lbs, at $3.90; and 224 head, averaging 1,022 lbs, at $3.50—bought by Nelson Morris for the Eastern market. Mr. Morris also bought a drove of 320 head, averaging 950 lbs at $2.60, which he will ship to Peoria, where they will be fed in one of the distilleries of that city until next spring. During the present week he has purchased some 900 head for distillery feeding. Native cattle continue extremely dull, though in comparison with any of the half-dozen preceeding days, to-day's sales made a larger aggregate. This improvement, if improvement it can be called, was due to the slightly more favorable tone of advices from the East; the small number of cattle forwarded from here during the past ten days having operated to strengthen prices in the seaboard markets. The wants of shippers, however, were few, and they were enabled to supply them at about their own figures. With the exception of 111 choice Iowa steers, averaging 1,313 lbs, at $6.00; 32 head, averaging 1,218 lbs, at $5.80; and 16 head, averaging 1,333 lbs, at $5.75,—sold by Robert Strahorn—nothing fetched over $5.00, while the major portion of the day's business was transacted at the low range of $2.50@4.00. Stockers were in large supply, and sold slowly at the reduction sustained earlier in the week.

The late advance in freights, and the difficulty of obtaining cars, are effecting the market unfavorably, and its present unhealthy features may be expected to prevail for some time to come. The rates of freight from Chicago to New York are now $140.00 per car—an advance of $30.00. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
75	calves	380	$3.50
46	cows	792	3.50
101	Colorado steers	1,249	4.87½
16	butchers' stuff	1,249	4.00
16	choice steers	1,333	5.75
111	choice steers	1,313	6.00
32	choice steers	1,218	5.80
51	thinnish steers	1,147	4.40
18	stock steers	1,017	3.75
16	stock steers	781	3.50
16	cows	910	3.50
164	Texas cattle	830	3.87½
36	Texas cattle	1,160	4.35
243	Texas cattle	1,042	3.90
50	Texas cattle	1,074	4.15
22	butchers' stock	998	3.50
35	butchers' stock	1,126	4.25
20	fleshy steers	1,124	5.00
224	Texas steers	1,022	3.50
320	Texas steers	950	2.60
10	calves	447	3.40
107	Texas cattle	1,097	3.75
20	cows	984	3.30
20	stockers	948	3.00
20	stockers	891	2.62½
20	stockers	923	3.70
64	Texas cattle	802	3.40
36	Texas cattle	1,046	3.90
124	Texas cattle	1,071	4.00
64	Texas cattle	823	2.25
32	Texas cattle	968	2.12½
17	Texas cattle	665	2.37½
21	Texas cattle	681	3.00
18	Texas cattle	712	3.12½
158	Cherokees	714	2.20
20	Cherokees	840	3.50
41	Cherokees	846	3.30
80	Texan cattle	833	3.35

HOGS—The hog trade exhibited more life than on yesterday or Tuesday, but this was the result of the lower prices prevalent, and was not due to any legitimate increase in the demand. The continuance of mild weather effectually excludes packers, and, as the present receipts considerably exceed the wants of shippers, prices, of course, are weak and unsettled. Then, too, the scarcity of cars is beginning to be seriously felt, and unless there shall be a marked diminution in the receipts, or a change in the weather, so that packers can safely begin operations, it is difficult to conceive how a further depreciation in values can be avoided. Trading to-day was slow at an average decline of 10c from the prices current yesterday, a majority of the day's sales being effected within the range of $4.25@4.35. The extreme range was $4.10@4.60. We quote closing prices at $4.10@4.20 for common; $4.25@4.30 for medium, and at $4.35@4.45 for good to choice. The market closed dull.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
208	260	$4.35	48	263	$4.45	56	234	$4.25
51	272	4.35	61	242	4.30	53	292	4.30
49	274	4.30	103	283	4.30	51	280	4.35
59	222	4.37½	54	257	4.30	20	332	4.30
104	267	4.40	41	384	4.40	49	300	4.40
59	267	4.40	53	258	4.30	67	233	4.25
44	327	4.40	54	297	4.30	53	316	4.50
70	217	4.25	52	331	4.30	87	318	4.60
52	265	4.30	50	245	4.45	42	395	4.45
48	234	4.35	48	222	4.25	42	225	4.50
53	206	4.30	27	167	4.25	52	211	4.30
56	245	4.30	25	281	4.35	100	286	4.35
49	223	4.35	50	213	4.25	75	270	4.35
54	277	4.35	49	207	4.25	27	232	4.30
47	331	4.40	45	306	4.45	59	272	4.30
48	300	4.45	56	267	4.35	42	340	4.40
48	298	4.45	43	266	4.50	57	264	4.30
48	300	4.35	46	247	4.50	52	307	4.30

SHEEP—Under the large receipts (1,737 arrived to-day) the market was weak and lower. There was a fair inquiry both from local and outside buyers, but the combined demand was far from equaling the supply, and sales dragged at a ¼c "off," or at $3.00@3.50 for common thin mixed lots, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice. The market closed heavy, and unless to-morrow's receipts prove much lighter than those of yesterday and to-day, a further decline can scarcely be averted. Among the transactions we note the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	93	$4.00	83	103	$4.12½
67	77	3.00	67	81	4.00
18	73	3.25	108	84	3.70
181	85	3.62½	93	86	3.75
106	92	4.00			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.

Vessels were still in good demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$6.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	7.50@8.00
Menominee	6.00	Escanaba	6.00
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	3.50

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	5,551	2,276
Shingles, m	3,020	2,849
Lath, m	605	417

Corresponding rates the same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,234	1,546
Shingles, m	5,900	1,041
Lath, m	125	193

LUMBER AFLOAT—There was a fair supply on hand yesterday, but the number of cargoes was inadequate to supply the demand. Prices were nominally unchanged, as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$17.00@20.50
Common to good strips and boards	13.00@16.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.25
Shingles	3.12½
Lath	3.25
Pickets	9.00@10.00

AT THE YARDS—Trade was fair throughout the day. Buyers were in fair attendance and prices unchanged, as follows:

QUOTABLE

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

ON TRACK.—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed prices:

No. 1 sawed	$1.[illegible]
A or Star	2.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axels	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

Cargo sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Speed, from Grand Haven, strips and boards at $15.00; 8 m 2-inch at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Douleday.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 153 m strips and boards at $15.00.

Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from Grand Haven, 114 m strips and boards at $16.00; 8 m at $8.00; 10 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 34 m mill run lumber at $20.00; 79 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, m mill run lumber at $20.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 175 m strips and boards at $14.00; 10 m at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge Wm. Burn, from Grand Haven, 166 m strips and boards at $14.25; 8 m 2-inch at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Chapin, from Manistee, m joist and scantling at $12.00; 40 m lath at $3.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Rasco Butler, from Manistee, m joists and scantling at $12.00. Sold J. M. Loomis & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. Oct. 24.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 115 brls flour, 100 bu potatoes, 28 bags seed, 135 tubs butter, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Gorden Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Gorden Campbell, Erie, 37 tons pig iron, 50 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr Addie, St. Joseph, 36 cds wood.
Scow J. F. Prince, Kewaunee, 2,400 ties.
Stmr Ocean, Montreal, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 1,218 bars railroad iron, 1,400 pkgs fish, 15 brls salt, and sundries.
Brig Pilgrim, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Rosa Bell, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 185 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 52 cds bark.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Kewaunee, 50 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 4 m timber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 63 bdls hides, 4 brls tallow, and sundries.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Prop Jos. F. Hurd, East Saginaw, 4,500 brls salt.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 100 pkgs fish.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 160 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr St. Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 2,500 posts, 6 cds bark, 20 cds wood.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 275 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. B. Roberts, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 155 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 45 cords wood.
Schr Geo. D. Dousman, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon, 215 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Scow Champion, White Lake, 30 cords wood.
Scow La Painter, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge P. J. Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 585 m lumber, 730 bu potatoes, 80 brls flour, 20 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 70 m lumber, 20 boxes fish, and sundries.
Schr Gem, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Holland, 130 cds bark.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ida H. Bloome, Holland, 35 m lumber, 34 cds wood.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Scow W. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 160 cds wood.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 230 m lumber.

CLEARED. Oct. 24.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 11 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 20,148 bu barley, 200 brls flour, 60 bales broom corn.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Oswego, 19,650 bu corn.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 50 brls salt.
Schr Ishpening, Buffalo, 22,750 bu wheat.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 35,000 bu barley.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Oswego, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 100 brls salt.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Bark Mary Merritt, Collingwood, 21,243 bu corn.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 2,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 800 bu corn, 1,200 bu oats.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 180 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Scow H. Frederick, Holland, 6 brls salt.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Portage Lake, 1,408 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 20 brls flour, 180 pkgs potatoes, 48 pkgs provision, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 35,000 bu oats, 28,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
Schr Milan, Marquette, 12,000 bu oats, 200 bu corn, 40 bu potatoes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Quotable at 15c for wheat, and 15c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schr H. C. Winslow, barley at 15c; prop Montana, wheat, through rates. Capacity, 40,000 bu barley; wheat, 17,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Grain freights are weak and lower, and rates nominal at 15½c for wheat per sail to Buffalo, and 24c to Oswego. Charters include the following: Propeller Gordon Campbell, barley to Buffalo, at 15c. Tuesday, p. m.—Schooners Wend the Wave and M. I. Wilcox, wheat to Buffalo at 17c; schooners Ida D. Sawyer and Charles Wall, same at 16½c.

At Buffalo, Oct. 22, rates steady. Charters reported by Captain B. Hammond: Schrs Chandler, Albrecht, Onondaga, Alice, and Floretta, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Barkalow, coal to Toledo at 80 cents per ton, free; schr Miami, coal to Detroit at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Ferry and bark Sunnyside, sand, ballast, to Escanaba. The Salt Company shipped salt on the props Jay Gould and Cuba to Chicago at 20c per brl f o b. Reported by Captain Thomas Collins: schr James Platt, coal to Detroit at $1.00 per ton, free, instead of railroad iron; schr Preble, coal to Detroit at $1.00 per ton, free, staves from Port Huron back on contract; schr William Hunter, coal to Detroit at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Dashing Wave, railroad iron to Trenton at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Farwell, stone to Cleveland at $2.50 per cord; schr Delos DeWolf, coal Erie to Milwaukee at $1.60 per ton.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—Steady from the East.

—John Harris, of the Arizona, was found drowned in Buffalo Creek, last Sunday.

—The propeller Java struck a snag in Detroit River, and arrived in Detroit in a leaky condition.

—The schooner Narragansett has been taken from the shore of Hammond's Bay, and is on her way to Cleveland with five steam-pumps aboard.

—The Andy Johnson pulled off the scow Wright yesterday, from her lodgment on the

...of the lake about six miles no... and brought her to this port for... Four seamen of the schooner ...ned at St. Catherines on the 5th i... ...e men were thrown out of a bo... ...t to rescue the brother-in-law of ...who had fallen overboard.

The scow D. G. Wright, of Sou... ...led with lumber, from Ellis Bay fo... ...ashore this side of Racine North ...n. Tuesday, during thick weather ...t went to her assistance, with a st... ...day evening.

The Oswego *Times* of day before ...a despatch received this morni... ...the schooner T. Martin is ashi... at Fair Haven, with loss of rud... ...er Chase has gone up to get he... ...that the schooner George Henry ...Scondy Creek.

The body of a man, evidently ...ut 45 years of age, was found in the ...veland on Sunday morning. It ap... ...ve been in the water several day... ...kets were found only an ordinary ...shipping-paper of a sailor. The na... ...el was James Fisk, Jr., and on the ...James Shannon, 403 Dean." Me... ...s & Brown have taken charge of the...

—For a number of days a party ...tes surveyors, under the comman... ...sistant Henry Costar, have been eng... ...cine in making surveys on the ...rt, to the depth of thirty feet. The... ...vel and work in true military style ...their tents being pitched on the ...north side, near the mouth of the ...e officers are as follows: Henry Cos... ...istant; W. H. Hinnman, Subordina... ...istant; John Griceman, Second Subord... ...tant; Robert Alexander, Steward.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the followi... ...ove the St. Clair Flats until a point i... ...ow Bar Point, Lake Erie, the channe... ...th various obstacles to navigation th... ...extremely hazardous for the larger ...sels and steamers to pass in broad d... ...thing of the increased danger at nigh... ...them, it is true, are either staked or ...t in such a way as to render their ...certain. Some have thought it clever... ...rk why it was that these disasters did... ...r in the earlier days of shipping whe... ...oy or stake was visible throught the w... ...nt of the rivers? To those acquain... ...ch matters it is unnecessary to state ...mands of commerce having so largely ...the shipping had necessarily to ke... ...d with an increase of tonnage came ...reater draft, time adding to the diffic... ...assing through the straits and rivers, ...arly impossible to overcome.

Johnny Bartholomew's Da...

From the Gold Hill (Nev.) News, Oct.

The passage of the train from Reno, y... ...orning, through the burning tunnel, ...de of the American Flat, will have t... ...corded as one of the most brilliant a... ...rtunate dashes ever made under such ...ances. Johnny Bartholomew, one of ...gineers that ever mounted a locomoti... ...n this particular occasion, happened to ...f with Charley McCormick, the regula... ...r of the "Reno," therefore was the her... ...ccasion. There was no trusty watchman ...ody else to give warning of the impendi... ...r, and the train was around the curve a... ...e tunnel before the fire could be see... ...nnel is 650 feet in length, and the fire ...e opposite end, there was little time fo... ...g or acting, and not enough for stoppin... ...ep, red, roaring flames and dense, black ...ere ahead, and it looked like attemptin... ...sh through Tophet, but there was no ot... ...r it. The lives of the passengers and al... ...ere in the care of Johnny Bartholomew, ...ody knew it better than he. His first a... ...s to reverse the engine and whistle ...rakes, but his quick conclusion was th... ...ouldn't do, so with a resolute jerk of the ...e "threw her wide open." The Reno g... ...ngry snort and rushed madly forward ...eed racer with whirlwind speed right the ...fiery mass. Johnny held fast to the ...osed one eye, held his breath, and th... ...ink of some prayer as he passed in his c... ...or he imagined he could feel the hot rail... ...ng like lead under the wheels, and both f... ...eard the blazing timbers and other fall... ...tructions on the track being dashed as... ...e trusty cow-catcher. The women ...sengers screamed, and even the st... ...earted men quivered with ...ear as they dashed through the fierce ...ght, but in another instant the terrible ...was passed, and they safely slowed do... ...e cool, gray morning daylight beyond. Dirt, stones, and blazing bits of timber o... ...cow-catcher, and the shower of burning ...overed the train, showed how dangerous ...e obstructions so safely passed, yet the... ...ushed through so quickly that the paint o... ...passenger coaches was not even sco... Johnny cannot rush an engine through ...unnel to-day, for every timber through ...ntire length burned out as clean as a ...n, and huge cavings of earth and rock r... ...impassable for many days to come.

The Meek-Eyed Camels.

From the New York Sun.

On Wednesday two ladies from Boston v... ...entral Park. They strolled on the ...dmired "Auld Lang Syne," took a rid... ...he lake, and confessed that the Park w... ...orthy rival of the great Boston Common... ...t, if it was only located in Boston, they ...t certain but it would exceed the pride of ...ub. Then they went to the arsenal to see ...nimals. Miss Richardson, who is a das... ...runette, wore a love of a hat, trimmed ...rarest of autumn flowers and grasses. ...dmired the monkeys, the bears, the ca... ...and then they followed the crowd to see ...aby elephant. Near the elephant a coup... ...amels were chewing their cud and drea... ...atching the crowd through half-closed ...eir innocent looks attracted the attentio... ...iss Richardson, and she paused to expatia... ...r friend, Miss Andrews, on the noble anim... ...eakness, and what a blessing he is to the ...ildren of the desert. Then they turned t... ...tention to the baby elephant. In a few minutes the crowd was startled by ...risks of a woman. Some shouted tha... ...s had got loose, while others yelled be... ...still others snakes. A stampede an... ...c was imminent, but a glance toward ...als soon changed the cries of fright ...outs of laughter. The largest and most i... ...nt-looking of the camels had evidently ...me impressed with the idea that the fl... ...and grasses in Miss Richardson's ...re real, and opening his dreamy-looking ...d mouth at the same time, he elevated the ...d the lady's chignon about sixteen feet in ... Evidently he was sadly disappointed, ...er getting them well in his mouth, he s... ...em out, and, closing his dreamy-looking e... ...d huge mouth, again looked innocently u... ...e crowd. The damaged head-gear was resto... ...e unfortunate owner, and soon after ...o ladies from Boston were speeding away fr... ...e Park in a close carriage. As Miss Richa... ...n entered the carriage she remarked to M... ...drews that she couldn't imagine why the Pa... ...mmissioners allowed such horrid, ugly-loo... ...g brutes to run loose in the Park without mu... ...g. She was quite sure such a thing wou... ...t be allowed on the Boston Common.

Really Hard Times.

From the Prairie Farmer.

One of our subscribers, living at Dix, Il... ...ys that he has heard and read a great de... ...out hard times in these days, but avers th... ...o not compare with the times of twenty-fi... ...ears ago. He gives the following incident ...roof of his assertion:

"In Jefferson County, in this State, Mr. Co... Babcock, in 1845, wishing to purchase two pai... ...of shoes, went to his country store, and foun... ...that the merchant had the shoes he desired; on... ...pair at ninety cents, and the other at seventy-... ...five cents. This was considered an exorbitan... ...price, which he declined to pay, but would go t... St. Louis (the head market). This was a dis... ...ance of eighty miles from his residence ...he shouldered his rifle, put some ...corn dodger' and salt in his shot bag, an... ...started on foot, killing birds for meat, and ly... ...at night by camp-fires of marketers, which ...were plenty at that time, arriving at the Missis... ...ppi at Illinoistown (now East St. Louis), wh... ...found that it would cost him five cents to cross ...the river. He was mortified to find that he ...would then be obliged to break in upon his ...money, but succumbed at last, went over ...the city, and purchased two pairs of shoes at ...rate of 40 and 60 cents. On returning home he ...found he had cleared 60 cents, less the ferriage, ...by his trip.

"Walking 80 miles to save this amount may ...ook absurd, but dollars were scarce, markets ...istant, the land covered with forests, labor ...without demand, and pork worth $1.50 per 100 ...pounds."

The Abuse of Pharmacy.

From the Louisville Commercial.

A gentleman of a waggish turn of mind, ...ought he would test the capacity of Louisville ...ruggists one day. So he sat down and wrote ...a horribly illegible hand, several prescriptions ...Latin, which, when translated, read as fol...

No. 1. "Ant eggs and onion juice."

No. 2. "Compound fluid extract hydro piper ...unctuated."

No. 3. "Lizard oil, spirits camphor, spirits ...thorn, spirits of just men made perfect."

He went to a druggist in the East-end and

Third clear, 1 inch ...
Third clear, thick ...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough ...
First and second clear siding, together ...
Common siding ...
Common flooring, dressed, second ...
Common flooring, dressed, first ...
Wagonbox boards, selected, 16 inches and upward ...
A stock boards ...
B stock boards ...
Common boards ...
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under ...
Fencing ...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet ...
Pickets, square ...
Pickets, flat ...
Cedar posts, split ...
Cedar posts, round ...
Lath ...

ON TRACK.—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed prices:

No. 1 sawed ... $1.50 @2.00
A or Star ... 2.12½@2.25

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.
Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.
Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry) ... $25.00@40.00
Black walnut ...
Maple ... 25.00@...
Ash (dry) ... 15.00@...
Butternut ... 30.00@...
Counter tops (select) ... 25.00@...
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched ... 1.00@...
Axels ...
Wagon poles (each) ...
Hickory ... 50.00@...

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards ...
Common ... $40.00@...
Clear ... 35.00@...
Culls ... 15.00@...

Cargo sales were as follows:
Cargo schr Speed, from Grand Haven, 30 m strips and boards at $15.00; 8 m 2-inch at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Douleday.
Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 153 m strips and boards at $15.00.
Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from Grand Haven, 14 m strips and boards at $16.00; 6 m pickets at $8.00; 10 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, m mill run lumber at $20.00; 79 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, mill run lumber at $20.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 75 m strips and boards at $14.00; 10 m 2-inch at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
Cargo barge Wm. Burn from Grand Haven, 6 m strips and boards at $14.25; 8 m 2-inch at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.
Cargo schr Chapin, from Manistee, 110 m joist and scantling at $12.00; 40 m lath at $3.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.
Cargo schr Basco Butler, from Manistee, 100 m joists and scantling at $12.00. Sold J. M. Loomis & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 24.

...r Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 115 brls flour, 100 bu potatoes, 28 bags seed, 135 tubs butter, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
...r Champlain, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
...Gorden Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
...Gorden Campbell, Erie, 37 tons pig iron, 341 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
...Meridian, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.
...R. J. Skidmore, Paniwater, 100 m lumber.
...Addie, St. Joseph, 38 cds wood.
...J. F. Prince, Kewaunee, 2,400 ties.
...Ocean, Montreal, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.
...Montana, Buffalo, 1,215 bars railroad iron, 1,807 pigs fish, 15 brls salt, and sundries.
...Pilgrim, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
...Rose Bell, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
...Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
...Minerva, Muskegon, 183 m lumber, 25 m lath.
...Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 82 cds bark.
...Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 18 m lath.
...Petrel, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
...Gipsey, Kewaunee, 50 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
...Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
...Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
...Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
...Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
...South Haven, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 40 m timber.
...Corous, St. Joseph, 63 bdls hides, 6 brls tallow, and sundries.
...Scotland, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
...P. Hurd, East Saginaw, 4,600 brls salt.
...Favorite, Menominee, 100 pkgs fish.
...Reitz, Manistee, 100 m lumber, 25 m lath.
...C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
...Germany, Manistee, 200 m lumber, 150 m lath.
...Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 2,500 posts, 9 cds bark, ... cds wood.
...Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
...Liberty, Muskegon, 275 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
...R. Roberts, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
...Benton Harbor, sundries.
...Regulator, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
...Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber.
...Crow, Holland, 45 cords wood.
...D. Dousman, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
...Campbell, Muskegon, 215 m lumber, 15 m lath.
...Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
...Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
...Champion, White Lake, 80 cords wood.
...Painter, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
...B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
...Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
...City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
...Simons, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 150 m lath.
...Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 50 m lath.
...J. Bronson, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
...Muskegon, light.
...City of Traverse, Traverse City, 585 m lumber, ... bu potatoes, 80 brls flour, 20 dry hides, and sundries.
...Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 70 m lumber, 20 boxes fish, and sundries.
...White Lake, 70 m lumber.
...Wade, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
...Holland, 130 cds bark.
...Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
...H. Bloome, Holland, 35 m lumber, 34 cds wood.
...Kewaunee, 2,500 railroad ties.
...Jones, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
...N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
...Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
...Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Oct. 24.

...Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 11 bales broom corn, and sundries.
...Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
...Buffalo, 20,148 bu barley, 200 brls flour, ... bales broom corn.
...of America, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
...D. Barker, Buffalo, 20,030 bu wheat.
...Gilmore, Oswego, 19,660 bu corn.
...Benton Harbor, 50 brls salt.
...Buffalo, 22,750 bu wheat.
...Buffalo, 25,000 bu barley.
...Fleece, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
...Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.
...Rogers, Oswego, 22,500 bu corn.
...Doak, St. Joseph, 100 brls salt.
...St. Joseph, sundries.
...Merritt, Collingwood, 21,243 bu corn.
...Ellenwood, White Lake, 2,000 bu oats, and ...
...Reitz, Manistee, 800 bu corn, 1,300 bu oats.
...Menominee, 180 bu corn, 1,030 bu oats, sundries.
...Frederick, Holland, 6 brls salt.
...Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, and sundries.
...Portage Lake, 1,408 bu oats, 2,000 bu ... brls flour, 180 pkgs potatoes, 48 pkgs provisions, and sundries.
...Erie, 35,000 bu oats, 28,000 bu wheat.
...Muskegon, sundries.
...Watson, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
...Marquette, 12,000 bu oats, 200 bu corn, 450 ... potatoes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

... Oct. 24.—Quotable at 1¾c for wheat, ... corn to Buffalo. The engagements ... were: To Buffalo—Schr H. C. Winslow, ... prop Montana, wheat, through ... capacity, 40,000 bu barley; wheat, 17,...

... Oct. 23.—Grain freights are ... lower, and rates nominal at 16½c for ... to Buffalo, and 24c to Oswego. ... include the following: Propeller Gor... barley to Buffalo, at 16c. Tues... Schooners Wend the Wave and M. L. ... to Buffalo at 17c; schooners Jas. ... and Charles Wall, same at 16½c.

... Oct. 22 rates steady. Charters ... Captain B. Hammond: Schrs Chand... Onondaga, Alice, and Floretta, ... at $1.50 per ton, free; schr ... to Toledo at 80 cents per ton; ... coal to Detroit at $1.00 per ... Ferry and bark Sunnyside, sand, ... Escanaba. The Salt Company ... the props Jay Gould and Cuba ... at 20c per brl f o b. Reported by ... Collins: schr James Platt, coal ... $1.00 per ton, free, instead of rail... Preble, coal to Detroit at $1.00 ... staves from Port Huron back on ... William Hunter, coal to Detroit ... free; schr Dashing Wave, rail... Trenton at $1.50 per ton, free; ... to Cleveland at $4.50 per ... DeWolf, coal Erie to Milwau... ton.

MARINE ITEMS.

... from the East.
... of the Arizona, was found ... Buffalo Creek, last Sunday.
... Java struck a snag in Detroit ... arrived in Detroit in a leaky condi...
... Narragansett has been taken ... of Hammond's Bay, and is on ... Cleveland with five steam-pumps.
... Johnson pulled off the scow ... from her lodgment on the ...

... of the lake about six miles north of Racine, and brought her to this port for repairs.

—Four seamen of the schooner Maid were drowned at St. Catherines on the 5th inst. Three of the men were thrown out of a boat in an attempt to rescue the brother-in-law of the Captain, who had fallen overboard.

—The scow D. G. Wright, of South Haven, loaded with lumber, from Ellis Bay for Chicago, ran ashore this side of Racine North Point at 6 p. m. Tuesday, during thick weather. The tug ... went to her assistance, with a steam pump, Tuesday evening.

—The Oswego Times of day before yesterday says a despatch received this morning states that the schooner T. Martin is ashore on the bar at Fair Haven, with loss of rudder. The ... Chase has gone up to get her off. We learn that the schooner George Henry is ashore at ... Creek.

—The body of a man, evidently a seaman, about 45 years of age, was found in the river at Cleveland on Sunday morning. It appeared to have been in the water several days. In his pockets were found only an ordinary knife and the shipping-paper of a sailor. The name of the vessel was James Fisk, Jr., and on the back was "James Shannon, 403 Dean." Messrs. Van ... & Brown have taken charge of the body.

—For a number of days a party of United States surveyors, under the command of Chief Assistant Henry Costar, have been engaged near ... in making surveys on the lake for a ... to the depth of thirty feet. The company travel and work in true military style, camping out, their tents being pitched on the beach, on the north side, near the mouth of the harbor. The officers are as follows: Henry Costar, Chief ...; W. H. Hinnman, Subordinate Assistant; John Griceman, Second Subordinate Assistant; Robert Alexander, Steward.

The Detroit Free Press has the following: From above the St. Clair Flats until a point is reached below Bar Point, Lake Erie, the channel is beset with various obstacles to navigation that render it extremely hazardous for the larger class of vessels and steamers to pass in broad day, to say nothing of the increased danger at night. Some of them, it is true, are either staked or buoyed, but in such a way as to render their guidance uncertain. Some have thought it clever to remark why it was that these disasters did not occur in the earlier days of shipping when not a buoy or stake was visible throughout the whole extent of the rivers? To those acquainted with such matters it is unnecessary to state that the demands of commerce having so largely increased, the shipping had necessarily to keep pace, and with an increase of tonnage came also the greater draft, time adding to the difficulties of passing through the straits and rivers, dangers nearly impossible to overcome.

Johnny Bartholomew's Dash.

From the Gold Hill (Nev.) News, Oct. 18.

The passage of the train from Reno, yesterday morning, through the burning tunnel, the other side of the American Flat, will have to stand recorded as one of the most brilliant as well as fortunate dashes ever made under such circumstances. Johnny Bartholomew, one of the best engineers that ever mounted a locomotive, had, on this particular occasion, happened to change off with Charley McCormick, the regular engineer of the "Reno," therefore was the hero of this occasion. There was no trusty watchman or anybody else to give warning of the impending danger, and the train was around the curve and into the tunnel before the fire could be seen. The tunnel is 650 feet in length, and the fire being at the opposite end, there was little time for thinking or acting, and not enough for stopping. The deep, red, roaring flames and dense, black smoke were ahead, and it looked like attempting a mad rush through Tophet, but there was no other way for it. The lives of the passengers and all hands were in the care of Johnny Bartholomew, and nobody knew it better than he. His first impulse was to reverse the engine and whistle down brakes, but his quick conclusion was that that wouldn't do, so with a resolute jerk of the lever he "threw her wide open." The Reno gave an angry snort and rushed madly forward like a steed racer with whirlwind speed right through the fiery mass. Johnny held fast to the lever, closed one eye, held his breath, and tried to think of some prayer as he passed in his checks, for he imagined he could feel the hot rails bending like lead under the wheels, and both felt and heard the blazing timbers and other fallen obstructions on the track being dashed aside by the trusty cow-catcher. The women passengers screamed, and even the stoutest-hearted men quivered with sudden fear as they dashed through the fierce, hot light, but in another instant the terrible gauntlet was passed, and they safely slowed down in the cool, gray morning daylight beyond.

Dirt, stones, and blazing bits of timber on the cow-catcher, and the shower of burning coals covered the train, showed how dangerous were the obstructions so safely passed, yet the paint on the passenger coaches was not even scorched. Johnny cannot rush an engine through that tunnel to-day, for every timber throughout its entire length burned out as clean as a shot-gun, and huge cavings of earth and rock render it impassable for many days to come.

The Meek-Eyed Camels.

From the New York Sun.

On Wednesday two ladies from Boston visited Central Park. They strolled on the Mall, admired "Auld Lang Syne," took a ride on the lake, and confessed that the Park was a worthy rival of the great Boston Common. In fact, if it was only located in Boston, they were not certain but it would exceed the pride of the Hub. Then they went to the arsenal to see the animals. Miss Richardson, who is a dashing brunette, wore a love of a hat, trimmed with the rarest of autumn flowers and grasses. They admired the monkeys, the bears, the eagles, and then they followed the crowd to see the baby elephant. Near the elephant a couple of camels were chewing their cud and dreamily watching the crowd through half-closed eyes. Their innocent looks attracted the attention of Miss Richardson, and she paused to expatiate to her friend, Miss Andrews, on the noble animal's meekness, and what a blessing he was to the children of the desert. Then they turned their attention to the baby elephant.

In a few minutes the crowd was startled by the shrieks of a woman. Some shouted that the ... had got loose, while others yelled bears, ... still others snakes. A stampede and a ... was imminent, but a glance toward the ... soon changed the cries of fright into ... of laughter. The largest and most innocent-looking of the camels had evidently been impressed with the idea that the flowers and grasses in Miss Richardson's hat were real, and opening his dreamy-looking eyes and mouth at the same time, he elevated the hat and the lady's chignon about sixteen feet in the air. Evidently he was sadly disappointed, for after getting them well in his mouth, he spat them out, and, closing his dreamy-looking eyes and huge mouth, again looked innocently upon the crowd. The damaged head-gear was restored to the unfortunate owner, and soon after the ladies from Boston were speeding away from the Park in a close carriage. As Miss Richardson entered the carriage she remarked to Miss Andrews that she couldn't imagine why the Park Commissioners allowed such horrid, ugly-looking brutes to run loose in the Park without muzzles. She was quite sure such a thing would not be allowed on the Boston Common.

Really Hard Times.

From the Prairie Farmer.

One of our subscribers, living at Dix, Ill., says that he has heard and read a great deal about hard times in these days, but avers they will not compare with the times of twenty-five years ago. He gives the following incident as proof of his assertion:

"In Jefferson County, in this State, Mr. Coly ..., in 1845, wishing to purchase two pairs of shoes, went to his country store, and found that the merchant had the shoes he desired; one pair at ... cents, and the other at seventy-... cents. This was considered an exorbitant price, which he declined to pay, but would go to St. Louis (the head market). This was a distance of eighty miles from his residence, ... he shouldered his rifle, put some 'corn dodger' and salt in his shot bag, and started on foot, killing birds for meat, and lying at night by camp-fires of marketers, which were plenty at that time, arriving at the Mississippi at Illinoistown (now East St. Louis), he found that it would cost him five cents to cross the river. He was mortified to find that he ... then be obliged to break in upon his ... money, but succumbed at last, went over to the city, and purchased two pairs of shoes at ... of 40 and 60 cents. On returning home he found he had cleared 60 cents, less the ferriage, ... the trip.

"Walking 80 miles to save this amount may seem absurd, but dollars were scarce, markets distant, the land covered with forests, labor in no demand, and pork worth $1.50 per 100 pounds."

The Abuse of Pharmacy.

From the Louisville Commercial.

A gentleman of a waggish turn of mind, thought he would test the capacity of Louisville druggists one day. So he sat down and wrote in a horribly illegible hand, several prescriptions in Latin, which, when translated, read as follows:

No. 1. "Ant eggs and onion juice."
No. 2. "Compound fluid extract hydro piper ... ."
No. 3. "Lizard oil, spirits camphor, spirits of ..., spirits of just men made perfect."

He went to a druggist in the East-end and pretended to be a countryman with a bad boil on his back. The man of bottles declared that he would fill the prescription handed him, which was No. 1. The patient wanted to know the cost, and was told it would be a dollar and a half. He left and went to another drug store and with the same result. He visited several druggists, showing them the different prescriptions, and they gravely proposed to fill them. He asked them what the medicine was, and an inspiring compounder of prescriptions told him that the No. 1 was bromide of potash and Luperline! It had been written in Latin, "Ant eggs and onion juice." He took one of the prescriptions to an experienced German druggist, who, upon looking at it, said that the doctor who wrote it was a "tam swindler," who meant only one druggist, with whom he had made a bargain, to read it, as the writing was perfectly illegible to others. The prescription No. 3 was perfectly plain to the druggists previously applied to, and they were getting down their little bottles to put up "the spirits of just men made perfect and lizard oil."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

The Great Hair Producer.—Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pomades have had their day. They belong to the musty past. Nobody that understands the chemistry of the hair and the philosophy of its growth thinks of using them. Instead of clogging the pores of the scalp with thick onguents, and thus obstructing the insensible perspiration which is essential to the health of the fibres, we now tone the surface of the head with an invigorating application which penetrates to the roots of the hair and stimulates them in the same way that the fertilizing agents spread over the meadows stimulate the grass roots and cause the blades to spring up in myriads, coating the earth with verdure. The invigorant best adapted to this purpose is LYON'S KATHAIRON. It may well be called the *Fertiliser of the head*. To the barren scalp it communicates vegetative power. If the hair is dropping out or becoming dry and withered, it arrests the process of dilapidation or blight. The hair thickens and becomes glossy and flexible under its genial operation, and as a dressing it is unapproached by any preparation that has yet been laid on the toilet of Fashion.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHOICE, WELL-LOCATED GROCERY FOR sale; good cash trade; small capital required. Satisfactory reasons. Address F 77, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE—Well furnished, in good position, filled with paying boarders, and in every respect in good running order. The proprietor finds it impossible to continue its management, owing to protracted illness. Terms easy. Apply to W. W., Room 12, Central Union Block.

AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED RETAIL AND jobbing business for sale. The subscriber is obliged to leave the city on account of his health. Only those who mean and intend business need address R 74, South Canal-st.

A CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE WITH LEASE, a brick building 25x40 feet, between Wabash and Michigan-avs, about 80 feet south of Van Buren-st. Apply to FORREST BROS.

A MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS of one year's successful duration for sale; object in selling is want of capital to increase the business as the trade demands. For particulars, call on or address E. W. HAND, Merchandise Broker, 154 LaSalle-st.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE—ON Madison-st. Address B, Room 2, 124 South Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Central Illinois; stock and fixtures first-class in every respect. Any one wishing to invest in this line of trade will find this a rare opportunity, as I do not offer to sell because business is dull. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., or to TOLMAN & KING, Chicago.

HAVING OTHER BUSINESS, I WILL SELL half interest in a first-class meat and vegetable market; sales last year, $75,000. Address B 78, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF BOARDING-HOUSE situated on Harrison-st., near Rock Island depot, for sale; rent low. Apply at 138 Third-av.

ONE OF THE BEST MARKETS IN THE CITY for sale. A good chance for a practical butcher. For particulars inquire at NOCKNIS & FISCHER, 18 South Desplaines-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—FOR SALE CHEAP. Rent only $30 per month. Call, or address GEO. W. STOUT, 79 Blue Island-av.

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY for sale, within 100 miles of Chicago; has good reputation, doing good business in all of its branches, and now crowded with orders; location one of the best in the State; can be bought on the most favorable terms; long time given; or Chicago property taken in part payment. Inquire of WM. A. FULLER, of Palmer, Fuller & Co., Chicago, Ill.

STEAM GANG SAW-MILL FOR SALE AT MUSKEGON, Mich. Said mill is known as the Wilcox Mill, and includes 1 large circular, 1 muley, 1 flat gang; also, 2 patent edgers, 2 butting saws, 1 lath mill, and has a day capacity of seventy thousand feet one-inch lumber. This mill is first-class in all respects, and is now in shape for every particular for business. It will be sold on cash terms, or part cash, and balance may be paid in sawing. Parties desiring to purchase will please examine the property, and for further data may call on or address WILCOX & CO., Muskegon, Mich., or A. B. WILCOX & CO., Room No. 5, Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, YANKTON, FOR sale or to rent, furniture and contents. For particulars inquire of D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A STATIONERY, news, and cigar store, worth $350, can be bought for $300 if sold this week; must be sold, as the party is going to leave the city. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

THE FIXTURES OF A LUNCH COUNTER, NEAR Board of Trade, for sale, doing good business. Address C 55, Tribune office.

$500 CASH WILL BUY STOCK WORTH MONEY and give you business, clearing you $350 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 20.

$2,000. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE STORE for sale; location good; cash trade; present owners going into wholesale business. This is a rare chance. Address F 12, Branch Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

MASONIC—WANTED, ON SALARY OR COMMISSION, members of the fraternity as agents for the unique and splendid New Work. A rare chance. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms. REDDING & CO., publishers of Masonic Works, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants at 151 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Desplaines-st.

MRS. A. E. LANCEY TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing her customers that she has returned from the East and can be found at No. 255 South Halsted-st., Room 10.

THE EXCELSIOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1, is now open for business. All parties wanting help, can be supplied on short notice, with every description of woman's help, of every nationality except Chinaman. Those desiring situations, or wanting help, give us a call, and we will try and give satisfaction.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF 10 OR MORE ROOMS, TO be moved to Thirty-ninth-st. Cash in hand for a bargain. Address, with particulars, O. R. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THOROUGH knowledge of dry goods, wishes to buy a stock of exclusive dry goods in some country town where he can pay $3,000 cash and have rest of stock on time. Address V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS—AN EXPERIENCED and practical mechanic, with a number of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and laborers, has just completed a block of three stores on South Water-st., and desires to make a new engagement to erect other buildings for account of owners. Best of references will be given. Address D 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, ONE-EIGHTH OR quarto Gordon press; also some type suitable for a job office; will pay cash. Address T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO POST, OPEN, OR CLOSE A SET of double-entry books, evenings, or would do copying for a lawyer; terms reasonable. Address G 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, jewelry, old gold, silver, pistols, cast-off clothing and goods of value. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 389 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell the best-selling article in use; something that is needed in every house in the city; profits from $10 to $30 per day. Call, or address, 124 Franklin-st., down stairs, near Madison-st. JAMES MELLEN.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT, either lady or gentleman, in every town and city in the country; also canvassers for city, $3 to $12 per day easily made; sewing machine agents can do a large business with our goods. Send for circulars. Sample, mail post paid, for two dollars. GILL, HOLLAND & CO., 470 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—ANYwhere, can clear $50 per cent profit on the best selling goods extant. Silver watch, worth $20, free to new beginners. Will pay anyone's expenses to Chicago and return if we do not show the best chance. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 29 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LINNINGTON, 32 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $10 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address ... WARD, LEWIS & CO., 96 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell article to business men only; will sell itself on sight. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell the most beautiful article ever introduced. Something entirely new. Patented Sept. 24, 1872. Sample 10 cts. Circulars free. Address Variety Bracket Works, South Bend, Ind. P. O. Drawer, 1068.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN. Articles pay 150 per cent. Address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—500,000 BRICK. INQUIRE OF O. L. GRANT, Room 17, Exchange Building.

TERRA COTTA—DUNNE & SCANLAN, AGENTS of the Louisville Terra Cotta Works, are now prepared to furnish window caps, brackets, columns, &c., &c. Office, 184 East Monroe-st.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—SIX ACRES OF LAND, NEAR Brighton, suitable for a garden. This will be leased for ten or twenty years, to parties desiring. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CENTRAL PROPERTY—
40 feet on Washington-st., near Clark.
20 feet corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.
20 feet on Dearborn-st., near Lake.
20 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av.
20 feet corner Wells and Ontario-sts.
20 feet on Wabash-av., near Congress-st.
40 feet on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.
60 feet corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-front house No. 664 Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.
A first-class stone front house No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av.
Two marble-front houses Nos. 508 and 510 Michigan-av., just south of Fourteenth-st.
A frame house with 190 feet of ground on southwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., at a bargain.
A first-class three-story brick house, No. 567 Michigan-av., with 30 feet of ground near Twentieth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS, ONE OR two acres southeast corner of Kinzie and Oglesby-sts., outside fire limits, no cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately; ¼ of purchase price will be taken in new furniture. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES, WITH LOT and grocery store, at No. 435 South Union-st., corner of Dussold.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, AND ALL MODern improvements, on Indiana-av., with valuable ground lease for years. Price only $3,500. H. WHIPPLE, 73 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON NORTH ROBEY-st., and a good house and lot on Hurlbut-st. H. WHIPPLE, 73 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., JUST north of Thirtieth-st., east front.
45 feet on Lake-st., just west of Wabash-av., $1,000 per foot.
40 feet on Dearborn-st., just north of Washington-st., $1,250 per foot.
40 feet on Washington-st., between Dearborn and State, $1,600 per foot.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 434 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE AND A HALF STORY cottage, 6 rooms, with 9 years' lease, one block from Lake-st. cars; ground rent $48 per year; price $1,200. Call on the owner, or address J. L. FULTON, Box 264, Builders' Exchange, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT on Lake-av., half block from Oakland Station, and two blocks from street cars. House newly furnished and fitted up, for sale with furniture, very cheap. Terms easy. Lot 50x200 feet. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$160 PER FOOT, WORTH $175. This fine lot 226 East Division-st., east of Larrabee, with alley, gas, water, and sewer. Must be sold before Nov. 1. Apply or address W. DOWNIE, 51 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., 25 FEET, A FEW rods west of Paulina-st. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms, if applied for soon. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—24X120, SOUTHWEST corner Douglas-place and Stanton-av. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—25X131, ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Thirtieth-st., east front, easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON THE CORNER OF Twelfth-st. and California-av at a bargain and long time. GEO. W. PARENT, Room 56 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 WEST Washington-st., 20 lots near Western and Milwaukee-avs. for $400 and $500; 7 lots on Second-st., near Leavitt, $700 each; 1 lot on West Indiana-st., $2,500.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 WEST Washington-st., new 2-story house, all modern conveniences, and 48x150 feet of ground. Must be sold in the next ten days.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, with lot, on West Side, and east of Union Park; first-class location; price, $9,000; $2,000 cash, and balance on time. I am forced to sell the above property without delay, and can show any one wishing to buy that it is a decided bargain. Address X 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW FRAME HOUSE, AND LOT ON West Harrison-st., ¼ block outside fire limits; good residence locality; price, $1,800; terms, $600 cash, and purchaser to assume balance $900 incumbrance; must sell at once, and will sell cheap. Address G 68, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 50 BY 125 FEET, on West Madison, between Paulina and Page-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement marble front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., at bargain this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT IN CHICAGO, and just outside the fire limits, on Sampson-st., close to Ruben; price only $850. Lot and cottage on Wentworth-av., one-half block north of Archer-av., only $1,500. House of 10 rooms and lot on Arnold-st., No. 110, renting for $40 per month, only $3,700. Vacant lot next south, only $1,100. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment new brick house on Vincennes-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st; will sell at a great sacrifice for cash, or will give long time; only $500 down, balance monthly or half-yearly. Inquire of the owners, J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON ELLIS-AV., BETWEEN Douglas-place and Wapansah, at a bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE DWELLING on South Side; good bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COTTAGES AND LOTS on South Side, two blocks from cars; price, $2,100; easy terms. By W. W. WATSON, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600. COTTAGE AND LOT ON THIRty-first-st., four blocks from cars; monthly payments. By W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—COTTAGE AND LOT ON THE North Side, 2 blocks from cars, 1 mile from Court House, by W. W. WATSON, 16 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with south front, on Brook-st., overlooking lake, furnished; barn, gas fixtures; immediate possession; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF RESIDENCES, $5,000 to $50,000, in city; will show customers. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BOULEVARD LOT IN Cottage Grove, near horse and steam cars. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR ARCHER-AV., $650, on Twenty-fifth-st., $650, on time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, WABASH-AV., CORNER Thirty-first-st., at a great bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN, NEAR MADISON-ST., corner of alley, 24x30 feet; first-class buildings on both sides; very easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front house on the West Side. Price $7,000. Apply to BEN. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A PIECE OF ACRE PROPerty on Twenty-second-st., not far from McCormic Reaper Factory; good for immediate subdivision. JAS. A. COWLES, Room 17, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. NO. 30, AN ELEGANT residence, lot 49½x181 feet. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—37 ACRES ON TRACY-AV., IN SEC. 9, 37, 14, at $300 per acre. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, IN 5 AND 10 ACRE blocks, in Sec. 16, 37, 14, at $300 to $500 per acre, fronting on Halsted and State-sts. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-... and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE—$2,500—monthly payments; five years time; interest six per cent; on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 LOTS, FRONTing Western-av., Polk and Taylor-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
7 acres near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $20,000.
Large house and lot, 48x177 feet to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.
House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,500.
Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.
Also, other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE FOR 4½ YEARS, one block from Union Park; 9 rooms, pantry and closets. SELDEN FISH, 171 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE, HUBBS, AND Dashiell-sts.; easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$6,500—633 WEST LAKE-ST. PLEASE look at this property, it is the best bargain now offered in market, 30x125 ft, two-story 10-room dwelling. Must sell. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE PIECES OF ACRE-property on the South and West Sides to which we invite attention of capitalists. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner Twenty-second-st., and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X135 FEET, ON FULTON-ST., between California and Oglesby-sts. Fulton-st. is 100 feet wide. Outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON EASY TERMS. Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av., beautiful lots, 50x178 feet each to an 18-foot alley; terms 1-5 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, at 8 per cent; title perfect. These lots are just outside the city limits, and have every advantage for residence purposes. Those who buy immediately will have the privilege of choice. It is very rarely that such choice property is offered on such extremely easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD. THIS new boulevard is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. The finest lots on this boulevard (the improvement of which has just commenced) are now offered for sale at low prices and on easy terms. For investment or residence purposes, there is nothing in market so safe or desirable. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH: Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13, Junction-av.
120 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13.
240 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 6, 38, 14.
17 acres on Canal and railroad, near the Great McCormick Reaper Works, at a bargain.
10 acres on Madison-st., near Central Park.
5 acres corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-first-st.; also, a fine list of business and residence property.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, ¾ mile from crossing; high, rolling land, with beautiful grove.
35 acres adjoining same, cheap. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Michigan and Wabash-avs; also on State, Lake, Monroe, and Clark-sts.
Choice residence property on the South Boulevards, and on all the main avenues, comprising some of the cheapest and most desirable property in the market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS—SECOND-HAND cases, stands, rules, leads, type, etc., at 15 Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, ONE MILE FROM HIGHland Park, near property to be sold by W. A. Butters & Co. next Saturday; see their advertisement; yearly commutation, $58, making about 13 cents ride; in a beautiful park near my own residence; large, old shade trees, gravel walks and drives. A one-story dwelling, 2 piazzas, bay windows, front parlor, 3 bedrooms, china closet, clothes press, large, airy kitchen in side wing; large corner lot, $1,500; first payment $100, and $100 yearly or $25 monthly for 5 years; $500 can remain, if you choose, 5 years. Also, spacious two-story house, piazzas, bay window, parlor, sitting-room, bathroom, pantry, and kitchen in wing, 5 rooms, 4 closets, second story, $3,000, first payment $100, and $300 yearly or $25 monthly for 5 years, and $1,400 can remain 10 years. These houses will cost you nothing. What you are now paying for rent will soon pay for one of these; so you can choose between a good home and landlord receipts. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st. I shall remain at my residence at Highwood all Saturday.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, GOOD BRICK house worth $8,000. Would exchange for Chicago property worth $10,000 to $12,000, and pay cash for difference.
10 acres near Central Park.
5 acres near Englewood.
20 lots near Englewood.
Hinsdale residence; would exchange for Chicago property. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, LOTS 150 FEET deep, near station, church, and schools, for $15 per foot, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT, $1,600, easy terms; houses, 45 minutes ride, $20 per month; EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—10 ACRES, NEAR MAYwood Station, fronting First-av., running to River. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—186 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, with 1½ miles river front, beautiful rolling land with high banks; one of the choicest locations and best investment on the river at the price; cheap, and very easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, IN THE NORMAL School Subdivision, some very desirable lots. C. H. WHITTLESEY, NO. 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PARTIES OWNING large tracts in Lake View, a little remote from the lake, are invited to trade a portion to about $10,000, for a first-class, desirable near suburban property, readily realizable; the intention being to construct a first-class residence at Lake View, which will enhance the value of the remaining property. We recommend the exchange. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a large new house and 2¼ acres land, at Hinsdale. Also, a very choice 16-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 801 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 6, 38, 14. 40 ACRES SOUTHwest of city, 5 acres, Fifty-ninth and Wallace. 1 acre at Englewood. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST., near Washington Heights, suitable for subdivision; a rare bargain. Address M 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R., north of Oak Park. 40 acres of beautiful grove land; long time; easy payments. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE AT RIVERside, a bargain if sold before November 1. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, having 2 miles river front; splendid sites for manufacturing; cheap and easy terms. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL TAKE A GOOD MILCH COW as part payment on a lot in Irving Park, very desirably located and cheap. Address K 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, 100x125, on Hyde Park-av., near depot, $6,000. Also, some fine building lots and elegant residences offered at bargains. Furnished house to rent or sell. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., east of Reuben-st., $850 per acre; usual terms. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, being the Southwest ¼ Southeast ¼ Section 22, 38, 14, with 1,320 feet front, on the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and only two blocks from the new depot. It is a very choice tract for a subdivision. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE BRICK HOUSE, with modern conveniences (lot 40 feet front) on Drexel Boulevard, near city limits. Price, $15,000. Rent until May next, $100 per month. CHACE & ABELL, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES, WITH large lots, in Cleaverville, near Drexel and Oakwood Boulevard. Choice lots in Hyde Park village and vicinity.
Bargains in acre-property, near Washington Heights, and various parts of Hyde Park.
Improved and unimproved property in city and Hyde Park.
Bargains in lots outside of fire limits.
CHACE & ABELL, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$5,600. WILL BUY A BRICK HOUSE of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, in Cottage Grove, if taken before Nov. 1. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR LEASED LOT, which I can get for $40 or $50 a month till paid for. Address, stating location, etc., R 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON NORTH Side, on easy payments. Address or call on EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

WANTED—TO BUY SOME ACRE PROPERTY IN or near Chicago; it must be a bargain; owner may give location and price. Address P. O. Box 47.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A front parlor, furnished; also, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

9 CENTRE-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR nicely furnished, with first-class board, for 2 gentlemen or gentleman and wife; dinner at 6.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CLOSE TO BUSINESS, excellent board; fine, warm rooms, for man, wife, and gents, $4 to $6 per week.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A few very pleasant unfurnished rooms with first-class board; house first-class; fine brick barn on premises; a delightful home for winter; terms moderate. Day board also to be had.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; gas, fire, and bath.

274 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM AND board for 2 gentlemen; private family; references required.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE ACCOMmodations and first-class board for single gentleman; also one large unfurnished front room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, not en suite, to rent with board.

557 FULTON-ST.—BOARDING, WITH GOOD ACcommodations and cheap.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two gentlemen can have good board and pleasant room. Terms reasonable.

South Side.

99 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT room, with board, for two. Also, barn to let.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED rooms, with board.

384 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, with first-class table.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work where there are a few boarders. References required.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—A pleasant place to board, where furnished rooms, table and everything is first-class and at exceedingly low prices. Good winter quarters.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two single gentlemen. Table first-class. References required.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Very desirable rooms; also, parlor suite, unfurnished, except carpets, to rent, with first-class board, to permanent parties.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—PLEASant rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week. Families accommodated.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two pleasant furnished rooms; one double and one single, but not connecting; references required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Also, a few table boarders can be accommodated.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD for two gentlemen at $6.50 a week if permanent. Eatables not to consist of silver service and table linen alone. Near Twenty-third-st. V 21, Tribune branch office.

COLFAX AV., FIRST DOOR SOUTH THIRTY-Second-st.—Nicely furnished alcove chamber or parlor and bed-room to let, with board to gent and wife or two gentlemen, in private family.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn, North Side—New brick house, modern improvements; rooms all sizes, furnished or unfurnished.

Miscellaneous.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, desiring a pleasant home for the winter, with good board, can hear of such by addressing, for two days, D 96, Tribune office. Room, second story front, with large closet.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms for young gentleman, wife, and child 3 years old, on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; private family preferred. Address W 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND MAID; first-class accommodations required for, which a liberal price will be paid; or would rent a nicely furnished house. Address J. T. McAULEY, 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A FURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board, for myself, wife, and son (20 years old), with stable room for horse and buggy, or near some livery stable. Address K 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribune since the fire. Address P 100, Tribune office.

TO SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED SPOONS and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET TO Denver. Inquire at 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY'S COMMISSION, VERY cheap. Address D 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—500 BUSINESS SUITS AND OVERcoats, equal to custom-work and one-half cheaper. Also boys' suits and overcoats at $3.50 to $7. 235 West Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, household goods, or merchandise of any kind, can hear of a cash customer by applying to J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 51.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—266 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement house, of 14 rooms, hot and cold water throughout, furnace, etc.
Furnished house in a very desirable location on the West Side; house two-story and basement; all modern improvements; furniture new.
Cottage corner of Noble and Blackhawk-sts.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, FURNISHED HOUSE consisting of 12 rooms and bath-room. Apply at 701 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, MARBLE front residence fronting east, shaded with trees, and large lot, No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Cass-st., corner Illinois, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A CHARMING NEW residence, No. 480 North LaSalle-st., 14 rooms and all modern improvements. Also, one equally pleasant at Glencoe, with ample grounds, trees and shrubs. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner of Canal and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY DWELLING, 8 LARGE ROOMS and closets; water and gas, No. 172 Walnut-st. Apply in rear. Rent $50 per month.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW HANDSOME BRICK dwellings three on North State-st., corner of Superior, east front, and one on North Dearborn-st., between Erie and Huron, also east front; hot and cold water, water closets, etc. Now is the time for persons wishing to avail themselves of a first-class residence. Apply to KNAUER BROS., Real Estate Agents; or M. SCANLAN, No. 1 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NICE TWO-STORY house; also good house at Maywood. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS, AND BARN, corner of Webster-av. and Burling-st. Apply at 222 Sampson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF RICHARD SOMERS, ESQ., of Sherman House, at Evanston, 12 rooms, all beautifully furnished, centrally located; will be rented till 1st of May next for $80 per month. R. SOMERS, Sherman House, or on the place.

TO RENT—119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams, brick house of fourteen rooms; all modern improvements, including range and furnace; rent, $100 per month. Full of first-class boarders; whole or part of furniture will be sold at a sacrifice.

TO RENT—COTTAGE-PLACE, SOUTH OF THIRty-first-st., dwelling No. 27, containing 8 rooms, contiguous to steam and horse cars. Rent $35 per month, with immediate possession. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons, and one light road buggy, at No. 259 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, 188 WEST MADIson, several good houses in desirable locations. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, and brick barn; possession immediately. 17 Honore-st., half block south of Madison.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, Wabash-av., south of Fourteenth-st.; modern conveniences, stable, &c. Address M 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1ST., 16 furnished rooms, single or en suite, in Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison, over Home National and Mechanics Savings banks. Apply to F. B. DE BERARD, at Hale & Bros., 10 & 16 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—AT 260½ WARREN-AV., FOUR ROOMS, furnished, gas, bath, heated by steam, respectable, moral. Terms moderate. References taken and given.

TO RENT—ROOMS NO. 12 MILWAUKEE-AV.; also, basement. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., or on the premises from 8 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT FRONT rooms at 296 Wabash-av. Apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 136 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; location central; a rare chance; South Side. Address, for two days, Z 62, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED SMALL room, with large closet, in quiet private home, at 514 Wabash-av.; reference required.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS AND HALL, IN good new cottage, to parties without children. Inquire at 344 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND A BEDroom off, and a large square room, heated with furnace, furnished or unfurnished, gas and bath. Apply at 112 Park-av.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, $12 per month, at 84 South Morgan.

TO RENT—20 SPLENDID ROOMS IN DAVY'S Building, northwest corner of Green and Madison, all heated by steam. 11 rooms in Cole's Block, splendid location for to let furnished rooms. 4 or 5 rooms, 346 West Madison, over J. B. Shay's, that will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply at the office of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, parlors and bed-rooms, single or en suite. Apply at 164 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—4 ROOMS OVER store on Southwest Side; also house of 6 rooms at $20 per month, by W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, AT 363 WABASH-AV., SUITable for a good dentist; best location in the city. Rent, $45 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished, 1234 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS ON MORGAN-ST.—Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST., 20 by 70. Apply to W. C. DOW, Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT—70 AND 72 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. store 20x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with steam elevator. Apply to F. W. KRAUSE, basement 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 276 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 8 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 276 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, third and fourth floors of store No. 243 and 245 Lake-st., Garnett Building. Apply to JAMES J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER at low rates, in the best location in the City of Chicago. Inquire at No. 30 Lind Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment; building, three floors 55x125, powerful engine, &c., 225 feet river front, and nearly two acres of ground adjoining. Inquire at STEIN, HIRSCH & CO., 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, TOGETHER or separately, No. 126 West Randolph-st.; also, 2 front rooms on the second floor of brick building, No. 128 West Randolph-st. Inquire at No. 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT—87 Third-av., suitable for any retail business or storage; will rent cheap. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWCY.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a good respectable family, without board, within 5 to 10 minutes walk of address. Address 246 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, CONvenient to street cars, on the West Side. ANDREW PEARSON & CO., 180 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a good room, in the vicinity of Thirteenth-st., east of State, either with or without board; private family preferred. Best of reference. Address Z 69 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BASEMENT OR STORE, separate or together, for restaurant, between Randolph and Monroe-sts., and Fifth and Wabash-avs. Address K 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENant, a good furnished house, for a private family, on the South Side. Address, stating location, A P M, 133 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FOUR GENTLEMEN, A suite of 3 rooms within three blocks of corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., parlor and two bedrooms. Address G 20, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GRAY MARE, ABOUT 1,200 POUNDS; lame fore foot; sand crack on hind hoof; about 9 years old. Also a bay mare, with white star on face, and white hind foot, almost 6 years old. Information given to MARTIN FINNERTY, Ainsworth, Ill., will be rewarded.

LOST—A PIN CONTAINING SEVEN DIAMONDS, between Twenty-second-st. and Stewart-av. Liberal reward is offered for its return to 139 Archer-av.

LOST—A LARGE, ENTIRELY BLACK NEWfoundland dog, 2 years old; had on black strap collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to corner Ashland-av. and Adams-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—SMALL BLACK AND TAN slut, answers to the name "Fanny." Above reward will be paid for her return to 526 West Adams-st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR EXPRESS LOAD OF potatoes taken from cars of North-Western, October 22, by order of a boy. Inquire Express No. 813, corner Clark and Michigan-sts.

STRAYED—FROM 1253 PRAIRIE-AV., AN IRON gray stud-horse; 2½ years old, scar on right hind quarter; rope halter on. The finder will receive $10 reward on return to above number.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—TUESDAY, OCT. 15, TWO red heifers, with small horns; one red and white speckled heifer, with high horns; one roan heifer, not very dark, small horns. A suitable reward will be paid by delivering same at TURNER'S Packing House, 518 to 536 Archer-av.

STRAYED—ONE BAY MARE, WITH WHITE STAR on forehead; one white foot; had on double harness; 8 years old, from 114 and 116 West Randolph-st. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. W. SALOMON.

STOLEN—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 19, IN front of 27 South Canal-st., horse, buggy, and harness; heavy chestnut horse, 7 years old, white hind foot; yacht-box open buggy, painted black, running-gear red, seat torn at one corner to expose the white lining. A liberal reward will be paid on their return, or any information leading to their whereabouts. EDWARD ENGLE, 27 South Canal-st., up stairs.

STRAYED—A LARGE WHITE HORSE, FROM 115 West Twenty-first-st. $10 reward for information.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 to join me in the hotel business in this city; the location with building is first-class. Please address E 34, Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500; BUSINESS LEgitimate and well established. Address S R M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $2,500, in a manufacturing interest. To an active, live man it will prove a profitable investment. Call on R. B. CARSLEY, No. 1 Arcade-court.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PERSON DOING A good paying business, and requiring more capital and a partner would do well to address G 81, Tribune office, stating kind of business and amount of capital required, etc.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF W. H. BUTLER, WHO FORMERly lived on the corner of Cass and Ohio-sts., will call on J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 226 Wabash-av., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—IF LADY AT GLOBE THEATRE, Wednesday night, that noticed gentleman and after met same on Randolph-st., will address S 57, Tribune office, she will hear of something to her interest.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, ACQUAINTED with dry goods, and able to produce a good city reference. Address P. O. Box 22, City.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE PRODUCE commission business. Must have a full knowledge of the business and a city acquaintance. Address, stating amount of salary expected, S 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN AND BOHEMIAN SALESman at City of Dublin Dry Goods Store, 315 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST—SINGLE MAN. GIVE age and reference. Address V 21, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHers. Steady employment and liberal wages will be paid to competent workmen. CROSBY, MORSE & FOSS, 240 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 16 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 SAWYER TO CUT OUT WINdow and door frames, at 245 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to BRINTNALL, PERRY & BELDEN, 175 and 177 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS; $3.00 PER DAY. T. H. MANNING & CO., 610 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL SAWYER. GOOD pay and winter's job. Apply at 200 Forquer-st., corner Blue Island-av.

WANTED—5 GASFITTERS AT 274 WABASH-AV. Good wages given. BRYINGTON & EDWARDS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 71 EAST Harrison, for Saturday and Sunday.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO GO A SHORT distance into the country; inside work. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN to take charge of a furniture finishing room. None but an experienced foreman need apply. POTTER, KING & CO., 264, 266 and 268 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS THIS morning, at 122 North Sangamon-st. Good workmen only need apply.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS, AT NORTHWEST corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., at No. 49 Randolph-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., and on West Adams-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. The highest wages paid for ten hours' work. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—CARPENTERS ACCUSTOMED TO FITting on Anderson's patent sash balance. Call at 163 East Madison-st., first door west of Otis Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND INTELLIGENT man of good address, to engage in a desirable and lucrative business, producing from $1,500 to $5,000 per year. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN MEN FOR GOOD WINter job; wages $2.25, prompt pay; board $4. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses and carriages, and make himself useful about a house; must be a good groom, and understand the care of horses and carriages. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at Room 3, 127 LaSalle-st. Reference required.

WANTED—10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY. Call at once and secure permanent employment and $10 to $25 a week, on $3 to $10 capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY TO DELIVER PARCELS IN the city; must bring good reference. Steady place and light work. Apply at 42 Price-place.

WANTED—CASH BOYS AT 235 AND 237 WEST Madison-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT 75 and 77 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS AND can run a Gordon press. Apply at 134 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASSING Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, etc., beautifully bound; by weekly instalments. Good inducements to the right men. No capital or references required. Apply at KELLY & HOWISON, 286 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 LABORERS FOR THE Cairo & Fulton Road South; wages, $2.25 per day; foreman goes with the men. Also, 1,000 levee hands, 200 per month and board; part free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agents, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO LEAVE THIS evening for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Free fare and fees. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $3 and $3.25; board, $4; fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going south. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO RUN THE DINing-room of the Green Willow House; pay the rent; do their own business; everything is furnished. 30 West Adams-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY 500 TRACK-LAYERS AND spikers and men to lay ties; wages $2.50 per day; work all winter. Also 200 choppers for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Railroad. Also 500 for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Road, Lake Superior; wages $2.50, board $4; 40 farm hands at $1 per day for all winter work. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR SPARTA TUNNEL; wages $2.40 per day; work all winter. 200 for Wisconsin and Michigan, free fare. 30 saw-mill hands go to-day. 10 farm hands, $1.25 per day. Cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1,000 MEN FOR THE Northwestern Railroad, Menominee; wages from $2.50 to $2.75, entirely free fare and fees, and free fare back again, if steady, to the work furnished; also, 20 teams, $5 per day; sawmill hands; wages $30 to $40 per month and board. Cheap tickets to the South. 25 West Lake-st. and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad; wages $2.75 per day; board $3.50 per week. Also men for Wisconsin and Michigan. Call early at 25 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON, Agents.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply to or address E. B. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Must be well qualified. Apply 1327 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 99 Park-av.

WANTED—AT RIVERSIDE, A NURSE AND woman to do general housework; the nurse to take charge of an infant and assist in second work; wages $3 and $4. Address, for two days, S. Y. SCHERMERHORN, 231 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, capable girls for first-class families and boarding-houses in city and country. References required.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl, to do family sewing and second work, at 1071 Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Only two persons in family. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 59 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL family, to cook, wash, and iron. 15 Union Park-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire immediately at 161 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Welsh, to do general housework. Apply at 112 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 628 WEST WASHINGTON-st.; must be able to do plain cooking and to wash and iron well.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR THE CITY AND country at Mrs. Hamilton's, 139 West Madison-st; families will find first-class help.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 633 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE GIRL FOR one child. Apply at 137 Twenty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND GENeral housework; no washing; colored girl preferred. 737 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, boarding, a servant to take care of child, and assist in sewing. Call at No. 386 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK IN THE DININGroom; must understand her business. Apply at 2 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS AT NO. 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST GIRL AS COOK, AT 396 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK in a private family. Apply at 224 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a family of three. 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family; wages, $4 per week; one that will suit will find a good home. Apply at 938 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. Call at 469 West Randolph-st., between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESSES TO work upon cloaks and dresses. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON THE Wilson, also the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Apply at 1329 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY to Dr. DeLASKIE MILLER; third house south of Twentieth-st., on the east side of Wabash-av., between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS GERman, understands dry goods, and is not afraid to work. None else need apply. Address P. O. Box 24, city.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN, IN Ladies' Suit Department, at No. 209 West Madison-st. Good references required. Apply after 10 a. m.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants, 151 West Jackson-st., northeast corner of Desplaines-st. This institution has been established to afford the employing public great facilities for obtaining domestic servants, with some guarantee of their respectability and qualification as domestic help. Employers will be aided in their selection of help by the proprietress, whose experience of 10 years in the business will enable her to protect the interests of the employer. This will be found a well-conducted and reliable institution, as all help must be able to give good references from their former employers.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 282 West Madison-st.; branch, 760 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures the paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19, in some wholesale house as collector or some position where he can advance as he shows his ability. Address G 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general clerk, by a man corresponding English, French, and Scandinavian, and knowing German. Best city references. Address B 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGgist; speaks the English language fluently, and has over 10 years' experience. Address for 3 days, U 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME MERCANTILE or manufacturing establishment, by a practical business man; services free to Jan. 1. Object, employment. Address R 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WRITE UP A SET OF books, or to do copying evenings. Address "C," 25 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 4 years' experience keeping books, as cashier, bookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk; will work for moderate salary, and can furnish best of reference. Address O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as bookkeeper, or to write in an office; is a good penman, and will work on a small salary. Enquire at 1051 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman, in a retail clothing or gentlemen's furnishing goods house; is thoroughly posted; good references. Address, T. 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires a position in some house as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk of any kind. Is not afraid of work, and will do anything to earn a livelihood. Address S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can write a good hand and is correct at figures; salary no object; good references. Address V 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a wholesale or retail house, where he can learn the business; has had some experience. Good city references. Age 18. Address G 42, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage trimmer. Address LAVALLEN, 1000 Indiana-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BUILDER OR STONE mason's office, as draughtsman; by a young man of 5 years experience. Address X 75, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MARried man, as coachman and gardener, would like his family to reside upon the place. Good references. Address S. A. PARKS, Hinsdale, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), to take care of and drive horses, and to do general work about the house. Address B 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF 10 years' editorial experience desires an engagement on the city press. Address T 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man, as traveling agent for a wholesale plow or agricultural machinery house; large acquaintance and four years' experience; best of references given. Address G W H, 208 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a private family. Call at 129 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Please call 380 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a nice private family, by a competent girl. Address M 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A small family. Apply at 46 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK IN PRIVATE family or boarding house. Address B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AMERICAN FAMILIES in want of good Scandinavian girls please call this morning between 9 and 11, at Mrs. Lagoni's office, 20 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family; can be seen Friday, at 814 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in first-class family; good city references. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do housework. Good city reference, if required. Call at, or address, 809 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls in a private boarding-house; one to do second work, the other to do kitchen work. Please call at 203 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a family; can furnish a Grover and Baker sewing machine, and good reference can be given if required. Call for three days at No. 105 N. Indiana-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, STRANGER in the city, without incumbrances, as housekeeper, where a servant is not required. Has thorough knowledge in all branches. Bachelor or widower preferred. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 RESTAURANT, 3 hotel, 4 boarding-house cooks, 2 dining-room, 2 restaurant, and 3 kitchen girls, 2 chambermaids, 2 girls together for housework. Call to-day at 151 West Washington-st. W. A. REDDY, Proprietor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, OR TO take care of children. Address or call at 221 West Madison-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAUNDRY, AS washer. Can give satisfactory reference. Would also like house-cleaning. Apply at MRS. BALKAM'S Employment Bureau, 151 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS copyist. Address P 16, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUTTER'S EXCHANGE, 25, 27, 29, AND 31 WEST Washington-st., where horses can be sold at their real value, at auction or private sale. First-class stabling and best attention.

FOR SALE—NEW SQUARE-BOX OPEN BUGGY, cheap for cash. Room 8, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND HARness, or will trade for a medium-size safe. Horse perfectly gentle, and used to city. Address D 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OPEN AND TOP BUGGY, AND HARness; also, large truck horse, and several good driving and business horses. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

HAVE MORE CALL FOR TROTTERS, DRIVING, and work horses than we can fill at present. Good prices and quick sales. BUTTER'S EXCHANGE, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS FOR $150, ON liberal terms; horse only 8 years old; or will trade for a chamber-set—new or second-hand. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED OF buggies and harness in great variety, that must and shall be sold within the next eight days. Don't miss this, if you wish a bargain. Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO BUY harness and "fixins" is at SHORT & BRAYTON'S, 181 East Madison-st. The largest stock in the city.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID DEMAND FOR HORSES of all descriptions; good warm stabling and the best of care. Bring them in if you want to sell. BUTTER'S EXCHANGE, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD THROUGH THE winter. Address WALTER MARTIN, P. O. Box 58, Lemont, Ill.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 32 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—12X20 ENGINE, LEFT-HAND; 2 11X20, right and left-hand; 1 boiler, 60 inches diameter, 16 feet long; 31 3½-inch tubes; 3 boilers, 44 inches diameter, 18 feet long; 2 16-inch flues. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Steam Iron and Machine Works, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MACHINERY—TO EXCHANGE—A HORSE FOR A Smith Sticker. Call at 80 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE WOODWORTH PLANER (IRON frame) and one hoisting engine, both in complete order; nearly new, and only for want of use. Also, one locomotive boiler, 4½ feet shell, 11 feet tubes; needs repairing. Also, two steam engines, 11x20, cut-off valve; damaged by fire. J. & E. BUCKINGHAM, Central Elevators.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY FOR SALE, AND small shop to rent. Apply to J. S. ALDRICH, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 65.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS. Good paper bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPERTY AND farms in the Northwest, in sums of $1,000 to $25,000, for an Eastern party. Describe security, and address P. O. Box 67.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY REAL estate at 9 per cent. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 12, 154 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$12,000 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, on central Canal-st. property; $6,000 on residence property. F 32, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$23,000 WORTH OF IMPROVED city property, rented at 11 per cent, for unimproved property or good Illinois farm. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—300 ACRES OF LAND 12 MILES south of Chicago for good house and barn with large lot, worth $8,000 to $10,000, in any of the suburbs south or west of Chicago. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE FARM OF 660 ACRES, 480 in cultivation, with fine two-story house and outhouses on it, for acre or improved properties in this city. A. MULLER, 389 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House, valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with incumbrance, for good unincumbered acre or suburban property.
Also, a fine place at Lake Forest for city property; will assume some incumbrance.
Also, a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CHICAgo property for stock of goods in city or country. Address G 12, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; sound practical nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,087.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; all law business done. HEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 604 South Clark-st.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Visit of Inspection to the Principal Stables of Chicago.

The Railway, Omnibus, and Other Large Barns Found in Excellent Condition.

No Fears Entertained that the Dread Disease Will Trouble This City.

Valuable Suggestions for the Benefit of Horse Owners.

Ravages of the Disease in Eastern Cities.

Thousands of Animals Laid Up in New York City.

Business Almost at a Stand-Still.

CHICAGO.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE STABLES.

So far as yesterday's examination of the omnibus and street car stables of the city can show, the city is as yet free from the horse epidemic, except where it exists at the Western avenue barn of the West Division City Railway Company. No extension of the disease in this quarter has yet occurred, and horse-men are inclined to believe the present scare about horses destitute of foundation; but there is every reason to believe that it is, like everything else, *en route* for Chicago, and that, like everything that does come to Chicago, it will find here a wide field for the exercise of any qualities it may possess. It will find here over-crowded barns and stables, and plenty of horses, and, unless proper precautions are taken, will make itself remembered.

CONDITION OF THE STABLES.

As a rule, the reporter who visited the various large habitations of horses in the city, yesterday, found them in good condition, well ventilated, and kept thoroughly clean. The least cleanly, and least airy, the complimentary statement of Dr. Tuthill notwithstanding, is the Western avenue barn. A member of the Humane Society inspected these premises yesterday, and pronounced them entirely defective in those sanitary provisions necessary to the welfare of their stock, especially in view of the epidemic from which they are suffering.

The foreman of this barn, by the way, insisted that the horses are suffering from some acute disease, entirely apart and distinct from the consuming Eastern epidemic. He thinks Dr. Tuthill mistaken in supposing that the disease is the same. They feel offended at the publicity given to the Company's misfortune, and exhibit their doubts as to the experienced veterinary's prediction, by continuing to draw enormous loads of passengers without thinking of the possible effects of overloading and overworking their horses. At

THE VAN BUREN STREET BARN,

Mr. Head, the foreman, states that none of his horses are sickly, and that, with the exception of accidents and slight colds, he has had nothing wrong among his stock. The ventilation of the barn is fair, and the interior of the barn kept scrupulously clean, but an aperture in the ceiling would add greatly to its sanitary excellence. The windows above the stalls cannot be left open at times for fear of giving the horses a chill, and closeness and consequent impurity of air are inevitable.

THE JEFFERSON STREET BARN

is in charge of Mr. Farrell, and is clean, and fairly ventilated. There is not a sick horse in the barn, and within the past five years sick horses have not averaged more than three in a year. Precautions have been taken in the way of extra cleanliness and vigilance in the examination of the stock.

SOUTH SIDE STABLES.

The South Division Railroad Company have, as usual, been the first to act upon the information with which they have been furnished. With commendable promptitude, Superintendent Crain has ordered in a stock of new blankets for the comfort and safety of the horses, and has extended the time on the various routes, so that no horse need be over-driven. This thoughtful foresight, will, without doubt, produce good results in the preservation of animals. An examination of the different stables on the South Side showed that good care had been taken all round.

At the Twenty-first street barn there had been no sickness, but preparations had been made to meet any disorder. The statement in Mr. Scammon's paper, that there have been a dozen cases in this barn is without foundation. The reporter, it is asserted, was imposed upon by a blacksmith, whose place of business is opposite the stable. The foreman, Mr. Kingsbury, assured THE TRIBUNE reporter that there had not been a single case in his barn. It is excellently ventilated, and as clean as can be desired. There is no perceptible odor about any part of the building, and a plentiful supply of air is admitted from a number of ventilators.

The Thirty-fourth street barn is in charge of Mr. Durkey, and is also clean. It is one of the best ventilated in the city. The drain pipes for carrying away the excretions of the animals are filled with chloride of lime and carbolic acid; the stalls are cleaned frequently, and the animals carefully looked after.

The Cottage Grove avenue barn is under the superintendence of Mr. Webster, and is also excellently kept.

THE NORTH SIDE BARNS.

The North Division Company has but two barns, one on North Clark street, near Division, and one on Clybourne avenue. These are looked after by Mr. M. W. Squires, who points with commendable pride to the cleanliness and ventilation of the stables. He has purged all the drains with carbolic acid, and given orders to use it frequently and without stint. He has not had any sick horses, and defies the epidemic to break down the sanitary fortifications with which the horses in his care are protected.

THE OMNIBUS STABLES.

Young's omnibus-stables, and those of the People's Omnibus Company, are as yet free from the disease, and the superintendents are satisfied that their stock will not suffer materially.

At the various livery stables, the fear of the disease has subsided, or appears to have. Proprietors unanimously deny the existence of the disease among their horses, and with this the public must remain satisfied. It is not supposed that they would admit it were every third horse at the point of death. The reluctance to admit disease was emphatically illustrated during the past winter in the small-pox epidemic, and if to this natural shrinking from publicity the pecuniary loss that would follow be added, the reticence, if it is reticence, of the proprietors, is almost excusable.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. Borett has not yet returned to the city, nor has Dr. Withers, the veterinary surgeon of the South Division Railroad Company. Both are expected back to-day.

The city has good reason to congratulate itself upon its geographical position. It has had ample warning both as to prevention and treatment of the disease. The majority of writers upon the subject agree upon both these points, and sufferers (pecuniarily) by the epidemic will have but their own negligence to which to attribute loss.

The *Prairie Farmer* Company have despatched their veterinary editor, Dr. N. H. Paterson, to the East, in quest of information regarding the epidemic. He is one of the most competent "vets" in the country, and his diagnoses and recommendations will be of great service, should the disease reach Chicago.

DR. RAUCH'S OPINION.

There would seem to be no occasion for alarm among owners of horses if the statements of Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, are correct. As is well known, he is an active and energetic gentleman. Although not especially interested in horses, he has determined, for the benefit of the citizens of Chicago, to diagnose the Canada disease, and learn the remedies for its eradication. He read the reports of the prevalence of the epidemic in Eastern cities, and forthwith proceeded to examine all the large stables in Chicago, for the purpose of learning if any of the equines had manifested symptoms of the disease. He visited all the large barns and, as he avers, failed to find a horse afflicted with any disease other than those to which they are subject at this season of the year. Country horses are constantly arriving in the city, and, being unaccustomed to the climate and an impure atmosphere, contract colds, and cough and manifest symptoms of catarrh. He found many horses thus afflicted, and, in conversation with veterinary surgeons, was informed that the peculiar premonitions of the Canada disease had not yet been observed. From his examination, the Doctor is convinced that there is not a single case of the "Canada consumption" in the city. As long as the wind continues blowing from the west, there is no danger of the affliction being carried here by the atmosphere. Dr. Rauch proposes to go East in a few days, and will visit Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, and journey through Canada for the purpose of learning everything possible about the disease and its remedy. He will advise the Mayor of his success, from time to time, and if he is apprehensive of the epidemic extending its limits, His Honor will request the railroad companies not to deliver any horses from the East in this city. If the companies are favorably disposed, the equines of Chicago may escape the fate of those in New York and other Eastern cities.

STATEMENT OF MR. BRONSON.

Mr. J. L. Bronson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hands in the following statement, after visiting the principal stables of the city:

The South Division Railway Company have lengthened the time on all their lines, with orders not to drive any horse so as to heat him. They also have provided themselves with a large lot of new blankets to put on the horses when they appear chilled, and during the time of stopping at the end of the route. They have put disinfectants under and around all their stables, and were doing everything that seemed necessary to prevent the disease. The West Division Co. were taking no precautionary measures. The ventilation of the two-story stable on Western avenue is very bad, the smell and ammonia affecting the nose and eyes of one unaccustomed to it very sensibly. Only one opening in the roof for so large a stable with so many horses contained in it, is entirely insufficient. There are several horses sick with a disease similar, if not identical with that now prevailing at New York. We think Dr. Tuthill's statement in the main correct. We have no doubt that the disease in its beginning is among us, and every means to stay its progress should be used at once.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letters handed in for publication, will prove interesting reading matter:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Hearing about a disease spreading among horses, especially in eastern cities, I take this opportunity to give you a few facts about this alarming malady. About ten years ago we had a disease in Russia very much resembling the one now prevailing, horses dying at a fearful rate, no remedies seeming to give the least relief. Then my brother-in-law and myself put up a barn, and converted it into a hot-air bath for diseased horses,—we treated about two thousand, and *all* got well.

The disease itself is an acute influenza of rheumatic-catarrhal nature, and affects the lining membranes of nose, throat, and finally the lungs; the horse shows a dreary stupid look, water running out of the eyes and nose; throat and breast swells, and canser-like eruptions in the mouth, especially near the root of the tongue, appear. The horse soon loses flesh, and finally dies. As a precaution I would suggest:

1. Do not drive your horses too fast, so as not to bring them into perspiration,—if they are perspiring rub them off well, and cover with blankets.

2. Where there are many horses in one stable, and some of them should be taken with the above disease, separate the sick horses at once, and try to bring them into a good sweat by covering all over with two or three blankets, and bedding them with straw or hay all around up to the back.

3. Do not let any other horse drink out of the same watering-pail or trough, as, in drinking, the discharge from the nostrils will run into the water, and become a means of transmitting the disease to other horses.

4. Keep the stables well ventilated, and let the stalls be as clean as possible.

5. Disinfect the ground under the stable-floor by spreading chlorate of lime sprinkled with carbolic acid.

DR. CHARLES W. ZAREMBA,
St. Joseph, Mich.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." In view of the fact that the new horse disease, now so fatal in other cities, may soon reach this city, I desire to call attention to a form of treatment for the diseases of horses, which I think has never been resorted in this country, but used extensively and with great success in Great Britain, viz: *Turkish or Hot Air Bath.* Every establishment where large numbers of horses are kept should have one fitted up on the premises. The expense would be small, and the life of many a valuable horse be saved, that, under ordinary treatment, is lost. Such, at least, has been the *experience* elsewhere for many years, of which abundant evidence can be furnished.

Judging from the symptoms of this new disease, so fatal, and knowing what I do of the remarkable effects of the Turkish Bath in the cure of disease, I have not the least doubt the life of every horse attacked by it can be saved through this agency, and the remedy is at once safe, simple, cheap, and readily applied.

L. P. HASKELL, No. 9 South Canal street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This disease has not only been found epidemic, but it has increased so rapidly and fatally, that we should take warning and not experiment at the tremendous sacrifice of money and horseflesh. The epidemic character of the disease at once indicates the remedy, which in addition to the symptomatic treatment should be persistently followed up. Carbolic acid has in all zymotic diseases proved itself our faithful servant. Long-continued experiments with disinfection, which means the destruction of those microscopic animalcules, causing the spread of all contagious diseases, have shown carbolic acid to have almost exclusive value, while chloride of lime and the substances of that class are only deodorizers, oxidizing the gases which produce odor, for which it replaces its own, but never destroying those sporules or animalcules which float in the air, and which multiply so fearfully in the shape of epidemic disease.

The fumigations with chloride of lime, by sprinkling or otherwise, while they do no good, but deodorize, may do harm, if present in great quantity, by irritating the mucous surface and increasing the catarrhal discharges characteristic of the disease. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, if not only used as a disinfectant, but internally, by adding small quantities to the water drank by the horses, if used for washing them, mixed with water, will vaporize, and so envelope them into a carbolic atmosphere, as to completely destroy the poison in the atmosphere and within the animal. Of course symptomatic treatment, which varies with different horses, should not be omitted.

As a prophylactic, no remedy will equal carbolic acid in the plague which threatens us at present.

J. P. D.

AT THE EAST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The horse disease has spread with surprising swiftness in this region, and now prevails in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island, and Newark. Probably 60 per cent of the horses in these cities have been attacked, and it is anticipated that very few will escape the contagion. The general belief is that the disease is atmospheric, for horses kept in isolated stables were among the earliest to exhibit symptoms. A very few fatal cases are reported, but only among animals greatly debilitated by previous disease. The best surgeons report to-night, that the disease is simply an influenza, in a mild form, and that it runs its course in about sixty hours. This cheering news is confirmed by the fact that the horses attacked last Monday and Tuesday are convalescent to-day, and have recovered their appetite. The attack in many cases has been so mild, that animals slightly infected have continued at work, and the streets are filled with with blanketed horses with drooping heads and watering eyes. Up to to-night no deaths have occurred of a previously healthy horse. The street-cars, 'bus companies, and other transportation lines have withdrawn many of their horses from labor, but the public has not yet been seriously inconvenienced. The use of carbolic acid and chloride of lime is resorted to in disinfecting the stables, and horses are dosed with all standard remedies for influenza and an inflamed throat. This with rest is considered all that is necessary. Veterinary surgeons say the epidemic will disappear within ten days as suddenly as it broke out, notwithstanding the present unfavorable weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK.

YORKVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The new horse disease is still rapidly spreading, but the alarm among horsemen is subsiding. It is an influenza more resembling diphtheria than catarrh. When first taken, a horse appears to have a slight cold; a cough sets in, and still later a running at the nose. Frequently a horse will cough up a large mass of mucus. The most approved treatment is to give the animal rest as soon as taken, blanket well, and keep comfortable. Good nursing does more than medicine. Feed bran, mixed with warm water, in which black liquorice, molasses, and salt have been dissolved. This diet will keep the bowels open. Rub the neck outside with a liniment of hartshorn and red pepper. Some give five drops of aconite every six hours to allay fever. Belladonna, or cream-of-tartar, dissolved in the water, answers the same purpose. The disease yields rapidly to the above treatment, but rest and good nursing are the whole battle. The only horses giving any anxiety are those worked after being stricken. Your correspondent's horses have it, and are doing well under the above treatment. Working a sick horse brings on lung fever.

JACOB DUNN.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Business, manufactures, and industry are partially paralyzed in this city and Brooklyn, in consequence of the sudden deprival of the use of large numbers of horses. In Brooklyn it is said the horse-cars will stop running to-morrow. The damp weather last night and to-day has undoubtedly aggravated the epidemic, and three-fourths of the horses of this city are afflicted. The disease has made most alarming progress among the railroad, stage, and livery stables, and while these are suffering at the rate of 70 per cent, private coach and truck horses, which are better cared for and not so hard worked, only suffer at the rate of 45 per cent.

The Broadway and Twenty-third street Stage Company suspended trips to-day, over half its 475 horses being sick. Of 300 horses on the Ninth Avenue Railroad, about one-half are affected by the disorder. No cars have been taken from the Eighth avenue line, and none of their trips are yet abridged. About 600 of the 1,200 horses on this line are affected. Ten regular cars were taken off from the Sixth avenue line to-day. Some 400 horses on this line are suffering. About 600 are sick in the Seventh avenue line stables, some badly. Three hundred and fifty of the 600 belonging to the Fourth avenue road are ill, as are 300 on the Third avenue line. The Second avenue road is less affected than the others, but has a considerable number of animals laid up. Broadway is seldom so quiet as to-day. About one-quarter the usual number of teams passed through the street, and almost every horse was closely wrapped in a woolen blanket. It is probable the mail service will be seriously affected. It requires 200 horses daily, and unless the severity of the epidemic can be mitigated, the supply cannot be kept up.

The horse-disease made its appearance on the Stock Exchange to-day, and Wall street operators are beginning to calculate what will be the effects of the equine epidemic.

If it should continue a few days longer, the lack of horses to move freight to and from the railroad depots would cause a terrible interruption to all railroad business.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company has but 20 horses out of 100 fit for service. But few horses owned by the Adams Express Company were fit to be harnessed to-day, and seventy-five belonging to the United States Express Company are affected. The business of the express companies is almost prostrated, and great quantities of freight lie in the warehouses awaiting shipment.

Private firms and individuals are suffering severely from the illness of their horses. In one livery stable thirty out of thirty-one horses are laid up, and many livery stables are closing up.

The grocers, bakers, milkmen, and others are with great difficulty serving their customers.

In Brooklyn the City Railroad was compelled to stop many of its cars, having six hundred out of two thousand horses affected. Other lines are suffering seriously, and also obliged to suspend some trips. The horses at the various livery stables are affected. So many horses of the Knickerbocker Ice Company are sick, that that Company is compelled to lay up their carts. There were seventy-two horses of the Washington Ice Company sick this morning. As in New York, the grocers, bakers, etc., are almost unable to supply their customers. Not less than 5,000 horses are known to have the distemper in Brooklyn.

The disease is spreading at Hunters Point, and Astoria. The Flushing Railroad Company, oil works, and many private citizens are having animals suffering.

Over 200 animals are ill in the Jersey City stables.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is estimated to-night that 15,000 horses are under treatment in this city. Two street-car lines and one stage line have stopped running.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The horse disease has become severe. Last evening there were no horses in the streets. Storekeepers are delivering goods by hand carts. The erection of buildings is suspended. The animals attacked took the disease from thirteen to thirty days before it was discovered. Few fatal cases are reported. This morning the disease appeared among the canal horses. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring conveyances for funerals.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The horse malady has invaded thousands of horses in this city and neighboring towns and cities. It appears to be spreading over New England. The line of omnibuses on Washington street stopped running. The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company has been compelled to largely reduce their trips, and all other business depending upon horses is affected to a greater or lesser degree.

Despatches from Portland announce the distemper in that city.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—The horse-disease has passed its crisis here, and is now abating. But few horses have died, and those more from hard usage than from the effects of disease. The canal horses here have almost entirely escaped. No boats have stopped, and none will be. Grain is moving in large quantities as usual. The treatment of the disease here has been successful.

NEWBURG, N. Y.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The horse disease has appeared here. Three deaths have occurred.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—The horse epidemic has appeared here.

AUGUSTA, ME., Oct. 24.—The Canadian horse disease has reached this city. Many horses are afflicted with it.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A young lad named Patrick Hickey, residing at No. 6 Sheldon street, broke one of his legs while attempting to jump on a moving train on the Northwestern Railroad, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Amputation will have to be performed.

About 6 o'clock last evening a woman named Mrs. Maria McFee, residing at No. 76 North Carpenter street, was run over and severely injured by a horse and buggy at the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. The name of the reckless driver could not be ascertained, as he drove away at full speed, without even waiting to inquire how badly the woman was hurt.

The alarm from Box 353, about 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 498 South Canal street. It started in a collection of rubbish on the second floor, and was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

August Pfaff, Nicolaus Becker, and Frederick Rese, carpenters employed by E. Stange, fell from a scaffolding at the height of twenty-two feet, at No. 253 North avenue, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Pfaff was injured internally, and his companions were slightly bruised. The former boards at No. 166 North avenue.

Mrs. Kuhard, a resident of No. 55 Nebraska street, went into her yard, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, to get some fire-wood. She was absent about half an hour before her husband became aware of the fact. He immediately went in search of her, and was horrified to find her dead body lying in the wood-pile. An inquest was held on her remains yesterday, resulting in a verdict of death from valvular disease of the heart. Deceased leaves a family of two children.

"SUCCOTH."

Yesterday was the last day of the Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth). This lasts eight days, the two first days and the two last days being full holidays, while the four intermediate days are only semi-holidays. This last day is known as the Feast of Pentecost (Simchas Thora), and is celebrated by balls and other feasts, and consequently all the Hebrew societies and lodges held balls and other entertainments last evening. Among others the Lincoln Lodge No. 40, J. O. F. S. of I. (Free Sons of Israel) held a very successful ball at Orpheus Hall, corner of West Lake and Peoria streets. This is a new order, similar to the Benai Berith order, and Mr. George Braham is the President. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, not only with the free sons, but also with the beautiful daughters of Israel.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—A woman named Elizabeth Pickard, living on South Centre street, Springfield, Ohio, was fatally burned on Wednesday night by the explosion of a can of coal oil, from which she was filling a lamp. She lived twelve hours in the most intense agony, the flesh having been burned off in several places. Two or three persons, who came to the rescue, had their hands badly burned.

TEMPERANCE.

Meetings in the North and South Divisions.

Temperance Addresses by Leading Clergymen.

A Determination Expressed to Have the Sunday Law Enforced.

NORTH DIVISION.

A meeting of the religious people of the North Side, favorable to the rigid inforcement of the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday, was held in the lecture-room of Unity Church last evening. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

Rev. Robert Collyer called the meeting to order, and suggested that a Chairman would be necessary. E. B. McCagg, Esq., was nominated and elected. On taking the chair he invited

REV. MR. PARKHURST

to speak, and that gentleman complied. He said it was unnecessary to say much about the curse of intemperance, for he judged that all present knew of it already. All regarded rum as a curse, and the question was, What shall be done? What can we do? By the provisions of the law passed last winter, society is armed with a club with which to beat the rum-seller into good behavior, and by which he can be compelled to pay, so far as money can do it, for the damage resulting from the sale of liquor. It was a recognized principle that no man must injure the community for his own gain. This was the demand of justice, and the only thing which claimed exemption from the rule was intoxicating liquor. This was the origin of the movement now going on in the city, and for the purpose of protecting the community against the rapacity of whiskey-sellers an organization had been formed to assist poor women to recover damages sustained by reason of liquor sold to their husbands. Out of this movement has grown the agitation of the question of closing the saloons on Sunday, as it was a recognized fact that the drunkenness of the week had its beginning on Sunday. For a time it seemed proper not to interfere with the Sunday law, but they finally waited on the Mayor to ask the enforcement of the law. When the Mayor's reply was published the speaker was ashamed that such cowardly words could come from the chief magistrate of the city. But the Mayor slept and dreamed over the matter, and his senses came back to him, and he issued directions to the police authorities to enforce the law, and it was done last Sunday. On that day the speaker walked through the principal streets of the North Division, and they wore the aspect of a quiet New England village. Next Sunday there would probably be a thousand groggeries open, and it would require the earnest, vigorous support of the people to enforce the law. The Aldermen of the North Side were average representatives of the people who elected them, and the trouble was that the clergymen did not go to the caucuses and elections, and then they scolded because the grog-shop candidates were victorious. It was a shame and an outrage to compel respectable citizens to go to a beer-saloon in order to register or vote. He had been a Republican for years, and was a Grant man now, but he would not vote for the disreputable demagogues nominated on that ticket in the North Division. He would not permit the Republican party to sell him out to the lager beer clique, and in the local elections he should exercise his own choice, and vote for good moral men. [Applause.] If the Republicans put up good men, who were not pledged to the liquor interest, he would vote for them, but if they persisted in putting forward lager beer candidates, the people of the various wards should put a new ticket in nomination. [Applause.] It was of no consequence to argue as between the different kinds of liquor. He was bitterly opposed to the whole traffic.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER

said he should not go into the question of the formation of a new party, but he should say a word about the maintenance of the law. Himself, and his German and Irish neighbors, came here to better their condition, and had succeeded. His experience with the Yankees, East and West, had been better and better, and the more he knew them the better he liked them. His first vote was cast for Fremont, and he had voted with the Republican party ever since, though he must own that there were many very bad men in that organization at present. He believed in maintaining a law that had been enacted, no matter whether he liked it or not, and if there came a conflict between the law-abiding and the law-breaking citizens, he would shoulder a musket, even if his own beloved son were opposed to him, and go and fight it out on that line. [Applause.] He liked the Germans exceedingly—liked their fine points of industry and frugality, and he regarded them as a temperance people, even though they drank a great deal of beer. He hoped that they would in the future, as in the past, identify themselves with the native-born Americans, and help to enforce the laws. It was a serious thing to say that the law could be overriden. He wished every whiskey shop was down in hell, chained up in the bottomless pit for a thousand years, and a new chain ready for them at the expiration of that time. [Applause.] This he wished, though he supposed he did not hate a beer saloon so bitterly as some people would like to have him; nevertheless, he agreed with Mr. Parkhurst in declaring it to be an outrage that the citizen was obliged to go to a saloon to a caucus or an election. If the Mayor, as good, honorable, and capable a man as any in the city, found that he was backed by the moral and religious element of the community, he would certainly enforce the law. Mr. Collyer was on the side of law, and the maintenance of the law, and he would join Mr. Parkhurst in raising a company to fight for it.

MR. MACAULEY

introduced himself as a temperance Irishman, and made a speech in which he declared for the enforcement of the Sunday law. He stated that under the banner of temperance there marched more Irish Catholics than all the other nationalities and creeds in Chicago combined.

REV. MR. PARKHURST

moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each ward in the North Division, to consider the question embraced in the call for this meeting, and report at a future meeting, as to getting up a ticket to be supported at the coming election. The motion prevailed, and the Committee was appointed as follows: Sixteenth Ward, H. O. McDaid; Eighteenth Ward, Robert Willmarth; Nineteenth Ward, H. T. Thompson; Twentieth Ward, J. H. Donlin.

The meeting adjourned.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Another of the series of temperance meetings conducted under the auspices of the Committee of Fifteen was held in Plymouth Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue, last evening. The attendance was very large.

REV. WM. A. BARTLETT

presided. He said the object of the meeting was to create a popular impression in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. They must rally suddenly the respectable and law-abiding citizens of the city and wheel them into line and project them against the enemy, if they were to be successful. The real question at issue was: "Shall the laws of the land be enforced?" He believed they would be.

PROFESSOR NELSON

was then introduced, and proceeded to give an account of the effect of alcohol upon the human system. After describing the structure of the celular tissue, and alluding to its all-important functions in taking care of the material eaten, and its regularity in performing its duty, he said the introduction of even the smallest quantity of alcohol interfered with the work of the cells, and a larger dose would destroy their activity, and render the one who drank it insensible. Alcohol caused disintegration of the tissues, and, as had been demonstrated, produced very deleterious effects upon the human body—preventing secretion and excretion, and affecting the health materially. It was used as a medicine only to deaden the activity of the cells, which, as in case of fever, would destroy life if not checked temporarily.

THE PRESIDENT

said he had received a note from Rev. Mr. Cheney, who was announced to speak, in which he stated that he was too ill to attend. Mr. Bartlett remarked that he was not willing that the audience should separate before having heard something about the law. It had been legally passed, and, being upon the statute books, was *prima facie* evidence that it should be enforced. There were laws so odious and had been so obviously passed in the service of the Devil that good men were bound to break them. If this Sunday law was such an one—a hard law upon the community; if it oppressed families, and took away some clear human right; if it worked a moral evil, then those who desire that it should be violated should stand up and explain it in order that the people might understand. If it should be made clear that it was such a law, he was willing to join in a violation of it, and do it in a high-handed manner. It was, however, a law which placed whiskey on the same platform as bread, in regard to sale. It was not recognized as right for a man to buy meat on Sunday, why should he be allowed to purchase whiskey? The prime motive that had caused the agitation of the matter was that whiskey filled the prisons, and ruined a large class in the community. He did not believe in an injudicious enforcement of a good law. There was a class in Chicago who drank beer. They were brought up on it; it was their national beverage. He had a great respect for the Germans; they were good citizens, and contributed vastly by their thrift and energy to the prosperity of the country. If their attention was called to the law he believed they could be prevailed upon to lay aside their beer one day in the week. The Mayor had given many arguments in favor of selling liquor on Sunday; he had growled a little, but was all the while wagging his tail, as if he meant to do nothing; going to work about the enforcement as if he wanted the saloon-keepers to resist the law. The people must not move forward slowly, but must send forth one united resolution that the masses of the citizens of Chicago have arrived at so high a moral status as to demand that the law shall be enforced by the authorities. [Applause.] In Montreal Sunday was holy; no liquor was sold there on that day, and a fine of $50 was assessed for selling a cigar. The speaker did not believe that intemperance was increasing. People took more notice of drunkenness now than they did formerly; the men who indulged too freely were marked, and could not secure employment because of their irresponsibility. He believed that the demon drink was chained, and, before long, would be overthrown, and that there would be much rejoicing that the nation had been saved from disruption and disaster.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CHURCHES.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Mariners' Temple.

Alumni Institute of the Theological Seminary—St. James' Church Benefit.

Yesterday afternoon, the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, on the northeast corner of Michigan and Market streets, the work on which has been carried up above the basement, was laid, without much of an attending crowd, but with a programme as long as is usually made out on such occasions. It was a windy and chilly afternoon, and the audience consisted chiefly of persons specially interested in the work.

The services were commenced by taking a photographic view of the crowd upon the platform from the window of a grocery across the way, after which the Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. J. Nate, and some of the children of the Bethel Sabbath School, conducted by Dr. R. L. Leonard, sang better than their lack of practice would have led one to expect. The Rev. William H. Beecher offered prayer; then more singing, and then the box, containing coins, papers, and documents relating to the labor among the seamen, were placed in the corner-stone by the Rev. J. H. Leonard, who has labored in Chicago for twenty years among the seamen. The reverend gentleman said that the society which had charge of the enterprise was organized in 1842. About 1866 its operations were extended beyond Chicago, and the name altered to the Western Seamen's Bethel Union. The building was intended for a church for seamen, seating 500, and a Sailors' Home, accommodating several hundred. It would also have a hall for temperance work, for Sabbath schools, etc. There would be a room where a free table would be set Sunday, to which the poor and unfortunate were invited, and their spiritual and bodily wants attended to. In other days that had been an interesting work, and on one occasion thirty sailors were brought to Christ. They would have six stores, the rental of which would run the whole place. The building was 100x70 feet, and was five stories high. There would also be a marine school where young seamen would be instructed and made fit to be officers. When completed, the institution would be the best Seamen's institution in the world, and one of which commercial men in Chicago should be proud.

The corner-stone was then laid by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, who made a few brief and appropriate remarks, after which the services were concluded by singing and a benediction, the programme being cut short by the absence of some of the persons who were to have taken part in it.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Chicago Theological Seminary Alumni Institute met yesterday. The exercises were as follows: A missionary meeting and the reception of a letter from the Rev. J. D. Davis, Missionary in Japan; prayer for graduates laboring in foreign lands; a philosophical essay by the Rev. Charles Cavemo on "Herbert Spencer's Common Precipitate of Science and Religion"; a business meeting at which a tax of $1 was levied on each member. Thanks were tendered to the ladies and the Union Park Congregational Church for hospitalities enjoyed, and to the Professors for their valuable services; and it was decided to meet again next year. In the evening Professor Boardman delivered an excellent lecture on "Christian Fellowship." To-day's programme will be as follows: 8:30 a. m., praise meeting, conducted by Dexter D. Hill; 9 to 11, English Literature, Shakspeare's Richard III., reading selections, by Henry E. Barnes and A. R. Thane. Essay on Character of Richard by H. C. Simmons, and an essay on the tragedy as a whole by J. A. Crugan; 11 to 12, an address by A. Lagman, and at 7:30 a lecture by Professor Hyde.

ST. JAMES CHURCH BENEFIT.

A meeting of the Committee of ladies of St. James Episcopal Church was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Stiles Burton, No. 229 Michigan avenue, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the series of entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Church. The attendance was large, and excellent progress was made. The fair and musical entertainment will occur on the 5th of December, the private theatricals on the 6th, and the ball on the 27th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church of this city, preached in Holliston, Mass., last Sunday, soliciting aid to rebuild his burned edifice. Sixty dollars was contributed.

The Sunday School teachers will meet at noon in the First Congregational Church, the Rev. G. A. Kittredge presiding.

The Rev. G. O. Barnes, of Kentucky, will preach in the North Side Tabernacle to-night.

LOUISVILLE.

The Railway Conductors' Convention—Masonic—Railway Matters—Religious.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24.—The Railroad Conductors' Convention to-day received an invitation from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the proprietor of the Mammoth Cave to an excursion to the latter place; from Horace Scott, Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railway to an excursion to New Albany; from the Adams Express to convey packages in any direction free; from the Public Library to visit that institution. Most of the day was occupied in the discussion of amendments proposed by the Committee to the by-laws, especially the disability clause. The amendment offered by Mr. Lysering, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was adopted. It makes assessments in case of total disability for conductor duties on affidavits of disabled conductors, two physicians, and five members. The division membership fee has been raised to $2.

In all applications for disability referred to the Convention from the Executive Committee, assessments were ordered.

The rules were suspended, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected by acclamation: James Marshall, Hudson River Railroad, President; James G. Cormick, Illinois Central Railroad, First Vice President; M. Spain Jay, Memphis & Charleston Railroad, Second Vice President; John Isaac, N. Horner, Ed. Morell, Executive Committee; Jas. F. Culbertson, Secretary and Treasurer. The salary of the Secretary was raised to $2,000. The Convention adjourned to meet in Boston the third Wednesday in October, 1873. Many members go on an excursion to the Mammoth Cave to-morrow. A grand banquet and ball was given the conductors at Weissiger Hall to-night.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky to-day resolved that St. John's day in each year be set apart for some entertainment by the subordinate lodges throughout the State for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The City Council to-night voted to submit to a vote of the people an ordinance subscribing $1,000,000 in aid of building an extension of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, so as to give that road an independent line to the city.

The Annual Convention of the General Christian Missionary Society assembled at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Walnut Street Christian Church, in this city. About 100 delegates were present, from about fifteen States, besides numerous visitors attending as corresponding members. President R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, read the annual address, after which Rev. Thos. Munnell, the Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report. The Board of Managers' report shows about $50,000 raised for missions, and about 3,000 converts gained in various missionary fields. Several suggestions and recommendations were made in the report, relating to a better supply of ministers, the system of colportage, the propriety of biennial instead of annual sessions, constitutions, raising church edifice fund, school for educating colored brethren for the ministry, support of the Jamaica and German missions, all of which was referred to appropriate committees. The Rev. James Challen, of Cincinnati, addressed the Convention this evening.

MARRIED.

CUTLER—COFFIN—At Cincinnati, 23d inst., by Rev. Frank Sewell, C. H. Cutler, of Chicago, to Hannah S., daughter of William G. Coffin, Esq., of Cincinnati.

ROMIG—MILLER—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of Mr. J. Stevenson, Wabash avenue, Chicago, by Rev. Edward H. Smith, acting pastor of the New England Church, S. V. Romig, Esq., M. D., of Smyrna, to Miss Maggie E. Miller, of Chicago.

CHARNLEY—DOUGLAS—At the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edw. O. Porter, James Charnley to Helen, eldest daughter of John M. Douglas, Esq.

WALSH—SHEAHAN—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by Rev. Dr. Edward Ferry and Rev. William Campbell, James Walsh and Mary E. Sheahan, daughter of J. W. Sheahan, all of Chicago.

DIED.

DAY—At Mercy Hospital, Oct. 24, of typhoid fever, William R. Day, aged 24 years.
Notice of funeral Saturday.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, at Honore Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Rooms heated by steam and hot-air, and furnished in first-class style. No house-keeping allowed in the building. Apply on fourth floor, between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

LOST—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—From No. 612 Wentworth-av., Oct. 17, 1872, a dark-brown setter; answers to the name of "Tramp." The above reward will be given for his return to W. LOGAN, 238 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF 40 ROOMS—Consisting in part of carpets, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, chairs, tables, etc., etc., in whole or separately.
House to rent, in good location.
Apply at 521 Madison-st., from 7 to 9 a. m., or 5 to 9 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Second Grand Auction Sale OF CHOICE

RESIDENCE LOTS!

NEAR THE Highland Park Depot, AND HANDSOME DWELLINGS, AT HIGHLAND PARK, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872, ON THE GROUNDS.

The Highland Park Building Company have decided to dispose of about 100 more of the lots belonging to the Company. These lots are located near the Highland Park Depot. Also, they will sell the Hotel and grounds near the depot.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 10:15 a. m. Free Passes furnished to all who wish to attend the sale.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. By order of the Highland Park Building Company.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE, On Saturday Morning, Oct. 26,

At their Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., will embrace 1,000 Lots of almost all kinds of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Including the entire Furniture of a first-class Dwelling. Also, SEVERAL PIANO FORTES. Also, a SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTE, 7¼ Octave, made by the Great Union Piano Co., of New York, entirely new.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate Sale

140 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT AUCTION, On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m. AT THE NEW OFFICE, No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st. Hyde Park, midway between the

Great South Parks and accessible by 20 Dummy Trains to and from the city each day. Only two Blocks each way from the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry. In every respect

First-Class Property Sale absolutely Without Reserve.

Terms only $50 cash, $50 in 6 months, balance $100 per year, with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

FIVE HANDSOME HOUSES, AND EIGHT LOTS AT AUCTION, On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock, on the grounds.

Five Dwelling Houses, one and a half story, with every convenience; with Lots 24x124 feet.

Three Lots, Nos. 17, 18, and 23, 24x124, all fronting south, on Webster-av., between Hurlbut-st. and Lincoln-av.

The above are desirably located, being accessible by horse cars on Lincoln-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, AT AUCTION, To Settle the Estate of a Deceased Proprietor, On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve,

Lot 5, of Blocks 5 and 6, of So. Frac. Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14.

This lot fronts 225 feet on Cologne-st., corner of and fronting on Deering-st., 305 feet to the river. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. The Lot is rented until May, 1873, at an annual rental of $1,200. Arrangements have been made for Railroad facilities on the Lot.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

One HARRIS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, One FIRE KING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, In perfect order, AT AUCTION, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

Two second-hand Top Buggies, 300 magnificent Chromos, extra, Saturday morning, Oct. 26, at 9 a. m.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BRONZES, Bronze Clocks and Statuary, AT AUCTION, This evening and each evening during the week, at No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

EIGHT CANNONS Handsomely Mounted, One Hundred Stand of Arms, Enfield Rifles and Equipments, New and in First-class Order, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., FOUR TWELVE POUNDERS, FOUR SIX POUNDERS, WITH ALL THE FIXINGS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The Cannons and Carriages will be sold separately or together. The Carriages, at very little expense, would make valuable stone wagons. This is a fine opportunity for country towns to buy a Cannon for firing salutes, &c.; also, a splendid chance for our German and Irish friends that are forming companies of infantry in our city, to buy a complete outfit at less than one-half the original cost.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Furniture, Carpets, &c. Two Rosewood 7-Octave Pianos, One American Organ.

ALSO, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL, Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressers, Comforters, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Family Carriage, PAIR HORSES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION, On Saturday Morning, Oct. 26, AT 11 O'CLOCK. At our Salesrooms, 85 & 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LAWNDALE.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 100 SPLENDID LOTS At Lawndale, On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock.

This beautifully-located property is inside the city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. Every lot is supplied with

LAKE WATER From the City Water Works.

The streets are all graded, and sidewalks laid; city graded school; nine trains daily; commutation tickets, 6 3-4 cents; running time from Central Depot, 30 minutes; from Canal-st., 14 minutes.

The improvements which have been made, and are in progress, make this the most desirable residence property in or contiguous to Chicago.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; also, one portion 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest.

Parties purchasing will be assisted in building.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

Peremptory Sale Of Real Estate at Auction, BY T. S. FITCH & CO.

At their Salesroom, No. 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 11 a. m.

An elegant lot fronting south, on Douglas-place, near Lake-av.
A convenient house and lot, No. 367 F...ton-st.
A fine residence lot on Forty-first-st., between Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.
A large and desirable lot at Woodlawn, near the Station and South Park.
TEN ACRES IN THE SOUTH SHORE SUBDIVISION, in a beautiful grove.
Particulars at the above office.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

$10,000 WORTH OF Household Furniture

Every grade and variety, without reserve.
Also, 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
75 Pkgs. Glassware,
75 Rolls Wool and Stair Carpets,
20 Rolls English Brussels Carpets,
50 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth,
500 Rolls Gilt Paper Hangings,
600 Pair do Window Shades,
Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, &c.,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

HORSE DISEASE.

THE HORSE EPID...

Highly Important to Owners of...

As a Cure for this Terrible ... and as a Preventive, there ... Remedy Equal to the N... Disinfectant,

BROMO-CHLORA...

This Article has no Odor ... Poisonous, and is free ... all Irritating Qualitie...

Read the Evidence which has co... by Telegraph:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oc...
Mr. A. M. Patt, Agt. Tilden & Co.: Bromo-Chloralum is used in this city with ... a CURE and preventive in the Horse Epi... now fearfully raging in our city. It is used ... Bromo-Chloralum to ten parts of water, as a wa... and nostrils, and one part to sixteen as a dis... barns and stables.
W. LAVARACK & Co., ...

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oc...
Mr. A. M. Patt, Agt. Tilden & Co.: Bromo-Chloralum, as a remedy in the Horse ... is doing well as far as we can learn, and ... fluence, the disease is abating. The article ... mense demand.
D. RANSOM, S...

Mr. A. M. Patt: Telegraph to Tilden & Co. for ten gross Bro... um. It is having a wonderful sale, and is bein... great success in this city.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & ... Wholesale Dr... Detro...

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUG...

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL RAL... AT THE Cottage Gro... Wigwam, THIS (SATURDAY) EVE... OCT. 26.

The meeting will be addr... BY HON. THOMAS J. TUR... AND OTHERS.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE

CLARKE, LAYTON & ...

The Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, have remo... are located at their NEW OFFICE, 120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Build... Where they will be pleased to see their old frie... as many of the new ones as may want to invest ... Estate and make money. Their list is large and ... comprising all classes of property, improved and ... proved, in all parts of the city and suburbs. Call and see them before making a purchase.

Remember, 120 LaSalle... ORIENTAL BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

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